The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,203—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901.

☞ P & O ☜

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd Mar.
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5297	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5297	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,766	on or about 28th Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,045	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mihs	6955	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,155	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

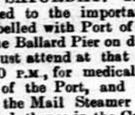
STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 14th March, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 3rd April, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

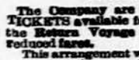
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT specified for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

OR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 22nd March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about the 13th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 19th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASS WARE, STANDARD BREAKFAST SERVICES, STANDARD DINNER SERVICES, STANDARD TEA SETS,

STANDARD TOILET SETS,

STANDARD CHAMBER SERVICES, STANDARD DESSERT SERVICES.

In buying these Standard patterns purchasers have the advantage of being able to replace breakages at all times.

Besides the above a large selection of all kinds of China and Glass Ware is kept in stock, including the newest and most tasteful patterns from French and German Factories.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS, NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES, BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES' WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-1

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

THE

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Under the direction of

MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT,

THURSDAY, MARCH 21st—The Unrivalled Success

"LA POUPEE"

From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22nd—The Most Popular Comic Opera

"THE GEISHA"

From Daly's Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23rd—The Greatest Gaiety Success

"THE SHOP GIRL"

From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY, MARCH 25th—The Belle of New York's Successor.

"THE CASINO GIRL"

From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26th—Arthur Roberts' Greatest Success

"GENTLEMAN JOE"

F om the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of NOORBIBEE, daughter of Mahomed Hoosein and wife of Abdul Latif Jan Mahomed, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

ABDUL LATIFF JAN MAHOMED of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khara Talao outside the Fort, the husband of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 15th day of March, 1901.
Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HANSRAJ OOMERSEY of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased.

BAI AMBA (widow of the said deceased HANSRAJ OOMERSEY) ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand and nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 13th day of March, 1901.

K. B. MEHTA. Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GOPAL TOOKARAM of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

SAVITRIBAI, widow of the said deceased on behalf of the minor sons of the deceased..........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 13th day of March, 1901.

K. B. MEHTA Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of ABBAS ALI BIN MURLAZA SHIRAZI, late of Bombay Mogal, inhabitant deceased.

HAJEE AGA MOHAMED ALI SHIRAZI of Bombay Mogul Inhabitant residing in Ash Lane within the Fort..................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 19th day of March, 1901.

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN, Petitioner's Attorney.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.................. „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.............. „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	....	$5\frac{1}{2}$
„ 1 Year	....	5
„ 6 Months	....	$4\frac{1}{2}$
„ 3 Months	....	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING, Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

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S. S. "SETOS."

NOTICE is hereby given that as the s. s. "Setos" is about to be SOLD by AUCTION as she now lies in the Bombay harbour, consignees and—or underwriters of the Cargo on Board the said Vessel are requested to remove the said Cargo on or before the 25th instant, on or about which date the said Vessel will be sold.

A. STRANDES, Agent,
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for the Underwriters.

Dated 20th March, 1901.

WANTED an ASSISTANT for the management of the properties and affairs of the Mota Mander of Bombay. He must be a Hindoo and have good knowledge of English and accounts. Apply with testimonials and particulars of qualifications, stating salary expected, to the undersigned. A Vaishnao preferred.

TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIVANDAS.
29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NO. 13563.—NOTICE is hereby given under Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at a meeting to be held here on or after the 2nd of May 1901, to take into their consideration the following By-laws in regard to the Joint Schools Committee, proposed to be made under Section 461 (u) of the Act.

1. (1) The Joint Schools Committee shall, for the purpose of efficient school inspection, divide the City into wards, and assign one or more wards to each member of the Committee.

(2) Each member of the Committee shall visit each Municipal School within the ward or wards assigned to him at least once in every six months, and shall record is visit in a book to be specially kept for the purpose.

(3) The Joint Schools Committee shall, wherever practicable, appoint a Local Committee in each ward where the schools are located, consisting of respectable local residents, both male and female and every Local Committee thus appointed should be requested to visit the schools in their ward during school hours as often as they think fit, and record such remarks concerning them as they shall deem proper in a book to be called the "Visitors' Book."

2. The Corporation will, before approving the said By-laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting; and any person desiring to object to the said By-laws, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than 10 (ten) days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection, may, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

3. Printed copies of the said By-laws proposed to be made as aforesaid are kept at the Municipal Office for public inspection, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

4. Printed copies of the said By-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of annas 2 per copy.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 20th March, 1901.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BEEBEE NAWABI KHANUM alias NAWABI BEGUM, widow of SADUCK KHAN, has contracted TO SELL absolutely the property hereunder described to our client. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of as Inheritance, Mortgage, Charge, Gift, Lease, Lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office in "Oriental Buildings" on (2nd floor), Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of the 1st Moozawar Pakhady Lane, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 285 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 318, New No. 11612, Old Survey No. 129, New Survey No. 3278, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5558, Street No. (3) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Church of Nosa Senora de Gloria, on or towards the West by the property of the Purchaser, on or towards the North by the 1st Moozawar Pakhady Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Port Trust and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenant.—Dated this 20th day of March, 1901.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attornies.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

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TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1901.

NOTICE.

ART MEMORIAL OF THE LATE QUEEN EMPRESS.

IN ORDER to bring this within the reach of all, Mr. WILLIAM COOPER begs to announce a reduction in the price, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 on Satin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 2-8 direct from the Engraving and Re 1 per impression copy.

WILLIAM COOPER,
26, Medows Street, Fort.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.—Secretaries.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
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60	25	12	5

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE ANJUMANI ISLAM HAJEE ISMAIL SOHANI BOARDING HOUSE, will be ready on and after the 15th April next, to receive Boarders (from all parts). Apply to the HON. SECRETARIES, Anjumani Islam, Bombay.

WANTED, for a Calcutta Cotton Mill an active and experienced MANAGER, one with a good knowledge of Indian labour and Hindustani preferred. Apply to "S." care of this paper.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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RESERVE FUND.................. £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT, per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... YENS 4 000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................. „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................. $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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W. B. THOMSON,
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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

2 years at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

RS. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	18 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	179 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.

2 3 4 per cent. Consols	£ 96 3-8 = —1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 = —1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 = unch'gd.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63 3-8 = —1-16
Bar Silver in London	28 1-16 = — 1-16
Do at New York	61 1 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1-28
Do in New York	4·87 7-8 = plus 1 4
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. = unchanged,
" Short London Bills	3 5-8 = plus 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 = plus 1-8

Extras—2 lacs transfers to Calcutta at 1s. 4d.
Freights—Coals, Cardiff to Bombay, 13s. 9d.
Rapeseed firm. Linseed strong.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet with rates ruling at 1s. 3 29-32d. for wire and 1s. 3 15-16d for demand. In one or two places however 1-32d better could be done but there was no enquiry. Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 5-32d. at most Banks, but very few were offering. We close steady at the following rates :—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d.
" Demand	1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.
" 3 months' Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Francs	170
30 days' Japan	148
" Hongkong	147
" Shanghai	200

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market was quiet all the morning at Rs 95-4 to Rs. 95-5 for ready and for the settlement. The announcement by Government of a loan of two crores of rupees caused an easier selling in the market and the rate declined to Rs 95-2. A fair business was done and we close at Rs. 95-3. As the amount of the Loan is small, it will not be difficult to float it in an easy money market during the months of June and July and paper is likely to keep steady at about 95.

SHARES.

The market was partially closed owing to the death of a certified broker.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with almost nothing doing. For Hamburg March loading 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. is quoted and for Antwerp 13s. 6d. to 14s. Relets for Venice have been done at 16s, this month. Genoa April loading is offered at 13s. 9d, and for most other ports at 14s.

COAL.

The market is firm with no disposition on the part of sellers to give way in prices, and in consequence no transactions have transpired.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

The market is quiet and unchanged with very little doing.

Linseed is rather steadier at Rs. 8·5 for ready.

Rapeseed steady with a fair demand at yesterday's rates.

Poppyseed firm with a small business passing We quote Rs. 7-14 for April-May delivery.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was dull. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 19,000 bales. Imports 19,000 bales. Spot 4 25-32—1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

March	March-April	June-July
4·42	4·42	4·42
—2	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	28 000 bales.
Do. last year	23,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	15,000 "
Do. Continent	5 000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 9-16 = —1-16
Futures month of June	8·15 = —7
Do. do. of September	7·53 = —5

Liverpool Wool sales opened to-day. Whites and Yellows unchanged. Blacks and Greys rather dearer. 13,000 bales offered.

Wheat afloat to United Kingdom, 3,340,000

COTTON.

A further drop took place yesterday in both Liverpool and New York, and our market in consequence opened dull with very little inquiry for ready cotton. Private telegrams advise that a further fall in prices is likely owing to many mills in the United States having decided to work half time. Reports of the new crop are also very favourable and it is expected that the area under cotton cultivation in America will be largely increased. These reports all tend to discourage dealers who are becoming very anxious to reduce their large stocks, and would accept a considerable reduction in prices to effect sales.

Broach Suttas have again been rather firmer owing to the small quantity of cotton being tendered and prices touched to-day Rs. 225 for the settlement, but closed rather quieter at Rs. 224. About 1,000 bales changed hands to-day of which 500 bales were taken by local mills and 500 bales by shippers.

We quote :—

	Rs.	
Bengals fully good	148	Ready
" fine	158	"
Bilatti fully good	160	"
Khandeish fully good	158	"
Oomra stapled fully good	172	"
" fine	180	"
Broach good	224	25th March
" fine	229	"
" fine	217	April
Bownugger good	170	May
" fully good	185	"
" fine	202	"
Sawginned Dharwar	195	"
Westerns good	188	"

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during 24 hours ended, at 6 p.m., Tuesday, the 19th inst. :—

Cotton	7,149	bales.
Wheat	7,803	cwts.
Linseed	7,175	"
Rapeseed	6,319	"
Gingellyseed	7,432	"
Poppyseed	188	"
Groundnuts	1,202	"
Castorseed	4,316	"
Rice	33,549	"
Myrabollams	7,779	"

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool Cotton market reports of the 28th ultimo run as under :—"The market has remained in a state of apathy, and prices shew very little change. Any slight recovery has been followed immediately by a corresponding set back, and neither bulls nor bears appear to have the courage to follow an aggressive policy. Under the circumstances, trading in futures is very limited. "The trade outlook has undergone very little change, and complaints from the continent shew no signs of abatement. In some districts the crisis is even becoming more acute. The state of affairs in Lancashire is not altogether enviable despite many optimistic reports. According to one Manchester Agent, 'Order lists in many instances have run down so low that short time would seem to have become inevitable, not only in weaving districts, but also with regard to printworks. Quite the largest printing concern in Lancashire is only working 4 days out of 6. In the neighbourhood of Ashton and Staley bridge quite a number of looms are idle. There is also a marked depression in the Bolton Spinning trade.' In Germany, conditions are worse than they have been for a great many years. A desperate state of things exists amongst weavers. Looms are being stopped wholesale. In many districts, weavers are running only four days a week and even, then, all their looms are not working. It is expected that this will shortly have a serious effect on spinners. "The weaving trade in Bavaria and Wurtemberg has not been so bad for 20 years. In Saxony, the Union Spinners are complaining bitterly, and have decided to run only four days a week. In Russian Poland also complaints are being made, and spinners have formed themselves into a sort of trust, with a view to reducing production, and regulating price. The only ray of sunshine is to be found in France, but even there, spinners seem loaded with cotton, 4 weavers are beginning to complain. The scanty reports from America at this time of the year state that farm work is proceeding very satisfactorily. Double Options ; May-June 20, June-July 23, July-August 28, August-September 32 points.

MR. J. A. BROUN, Collector of Meerut, will probably go on sick leave shortly. Meanwhile Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds, Collector of Rae Bereli, goes to Meerut, where he will act as Commissioner till Mr. E. Rose returns ; Mr. H. C. A. Conybeare is going to Gorakhpur to relieve Mr. J.B.Thomson as Commissioner. Mr. Rose will leave the Board of Revenue for the Meerut Commissionership as soon as Mr. H. F. Evans is released from his special work in connection with the Tenancy Bill, which will probably be at the end of April. Mr. Reynolds will, it is expected, remain at Meerut as Collector when Mr. Broun goes.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 11-58 m., Low water, 5-20m., 5-37s.
Banks closed : Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta
Jackal Club Point to Point Races, Marole.
Opening ceremony of Victoria Swimming Bath opposite Esplanade Bandstand, 5 p. m.
Novelty Theatre : "La Poupee" by the Bandmann Opera Company.
Opening "Ceremony new Charity Building for poor Parsis and distribution of prizes to children of Panday school, Gilder Street, 4 p. m.
B. B. R. A. Society meeting, 5 30 p.m.

POLO.—On account of the Jackal Club Races there will be no polo this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Seychelles, via Tuticorin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th and 27th inst., respectively.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will be held this afternoon, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. P. A. Wadia, B.A., will read a paper on "Time and Place of the Composition of the Gathas.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Sham rao Ramchandra Dharadhar, who resides at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, has reported to the police that his servant Pandoo, who had been in his employ for the last twenty-five days only, stole gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 1,602 from a box on Tuesday night and absconded from Bombay.

THEFT AT THE WATER WORKS-STORES.—Before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Pandoo, an employe in the water works department of the Bombay Municipality, was charged by Inspector Wilkins with stealing brass water taps and fittings of the value of Rs. 15 from the Municipal Store yard at De Lisle Road, Chinchpoogli. Atmaram Pershotum Subnis, water works store-keeper in his evidence stated that he had missed several articles from the stores from time to time during the last two months. Yesterday morning he saw accused with a bundle fastened round his waist. This aroused his suspicion and calling a ramosee, he ordered him to examine the accused. The ramosee did so and found the bundle to contain the stolen articles. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTORIOUS PICK-POCKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Manootee Rama, an old offender was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with stealing currency notes, cash, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 160-9-8, the property of Narotum Kalidas. The complainant is a mehta in the service of one Kalidas Dayaram of Shaik Memon Street. On Tuesday afternoon, he was walking along Nagdavi Street, towards the Crawford Market, when his pocket was picked of a bundle containing currency notes, cash and a sovereign. Complainant feeling a jerk at his pocket looked round and saw the accused immediately behind him. He arrested him and on searching him, recovered the money. He then handed over the accused to the police. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted eight previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Morris charged Soondrie, a Hindu woman, with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs.85, the property of DewkaranKalyanji, a native vaid (doctor). From the evidence it appeared that the accused's sister lived with the complainant. A few days ago the accused went to reside with her sister The latter gave the former the ornaments in question to wear. The complainant was aware of it. On Sunday last the accused went out in the morning, and did not return till late at night the same day. The complainant thought that she would not return, and informed the Police that the accused had stolen the ornaments and run away. The accused after her return home on Sunday last handed over the ornaments to her sister which fact was concealed from the Police. The accused was discharged, and the complainant was fined Rs. 30 for bringing a false charge and the whole sum was ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday evening at its office, Albert Buildings. There were present :—Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Grey, Col. W. H. Riddell, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. F. Macrae, Mr. F. C. Remmington, Mr. Sassoon J. David, M. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Mr. Ibrahim Raimtulla and Dr. A. G. Viegas. In the absence of Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. W. Hughes was called to the chair. The Board recorded the Government notification, reappointing Mr. J. Willcocks, Lt.-Col. H. D. Olivier and M. F. C. Macrae members of the Board of Trustees. A letter from the Municipal secretary, intimating that Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Dr. A. G. Viegas had been elected members of the Board of Trustees, was also recorded. A letter from the Mill Owners' Association, intimating that Mr. Sassoon J. David had been elected by the Association member of the Board of Trustees, was recorded. After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Company's cotton circular, dated Hongkong March 1, says :—The idea for a short expedition up the Yangtsze emanating from the Germans might have proved a great deterrent, but as at present there is no certainty about its being carried out, and as, owing to the intervention of the New Year holidays, a goodly portion of the dealers have been absent from the market, nothing particular has transpired during the past fortnight. Those who have remained in the market here have gone in for a fair amount of transactions to the extent of about 4,800 bales, but rates have ranged about half a dollar to a dollar lower owing to the anxiety of most of the holders to quit under actual and apprehended accumulations of stocks. The country markets, considering the paucity of their stocks, should have been very much to the fore, but there has been stringency of money, and indents consequently therefrom have been written to on a limited scale. As soon as money tightness subsides, an average amount of inquiry from the interior is looked for, but the rates will range according as exchange slides up or down. Present transactions comprise about—

1,060 bales of No. 20	sold at dl 95	to dols. 102	
230 " " " 16	" dols. 86	" 102	
669 " " " 12	" " 88	" 93.50	
2,831 " " " 10	" " 80 50	to dols. 90	
20 " " " 6	" " 76		

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 6,000 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northward of about 2,000 bales—at 31,000 bales. Exchange on India to-day is Rs. 149 1-4 wire and Rs. 149 3-4 post. No sales have been reported of the local spinning, but about 200 bales Japanese No. 20 have been sold at 108 dols.

In Shanghai the idea of the expedition up the Yangtsze has had more of a deterrent effect than in the South, and dealers have been holding back very much, but some speculative brokers having come forward in the hope of a good demand arising shortly for Tientsin, about 5,800 bales have changed ownerships at a rise of Tael ¼ to 1 as follows :—

1,498 bales of No.	20	at Tls. 75.00	to 78.50
725 " " "	16	" " 70.00	" 76.50
300 " " "	12	" " 70 00	" 72.50
3,220 " " "	10	" " 62.00	" 70.00

Unsold stocks are computed at 23,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 25th ultimo, has been advised at Rs. 204 1-2 wire and 205 post.

There was a good demand for Japanese Nos. 16 and 20, and some 3,000 bales of these were placed at Tls. 79·50 to 80·75 and Tls. 81 50 to 82·50 respectively. In Locals very little has been done. Though Mills are open to fresh engagements for delivery after March, dealers have been holding aloof for the time being, and speculators have had no fancy for them being well loaded with Indian descriptions. The few sales that have been effected have been made at—

Tls. 67.50		for No. 10
" 75	to 75.50	" " 14
" 78.50	to 79.00	" " 16

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th March 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·901
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	73·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind*	SW, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	122

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKAR.

DACOITY IN AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

IMPERATOR vs. RADHU JIVA AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in December last, convicted the seven accused of dacoity and sentenced them each to seven year' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that on the 8th March 1900, at the village of Kama Talao, a gang of 20 or 25 men, some armed with swords, a few with guns, and the majority with sticks, rushed into the village before sunset, committed theft in four houses, and voluntarily caused hurt and wrongful restraint to several of the villagers. Property to the value of Rs. 2,230 was stolen, of which property worth Rs. 1,076 had been recovered. The gang of dacoits rushed into the village about 5 p.m. on the 8th March and made for the street inhabited by the Mookhee, Hira Harbham, and his brothers and cousins. The Mookhee and other men were seized and beaten and tied to the door posts of houses, while the Mokhee's wife and other women were also ill-treated and hustled. When the villagers had disclosed their boards, the dacoits, keeping guards about the village, sacked the houses of the patel and his relatives and stole ornaments and clothes, household utensils, some rice and juvari, etc., of the value abovementioned. Between 9 and 10 p. m. their work was finished, and they made off with the loot, nobody offering any resistence. The Mookhee immediately sent off a messenger to the Dhollera chief constable who, with other police, arrived at the village in the early morning. The dacoits were strangers and could only be described to the police as Mianas and Kolis. The police made out lists of the stolen property and had the injured villagers sent to the Dhollera Dispensary. None of them was so seriously injured as to be forced to remain in the dispensary. An attempt was made to follow up the tracks of the dacoits, but this proved impracticable after a short distance owing to the swampy character of the ground. Manwhile, light was obtained from another quarter. A similar dacoity had been committed in the village of Mithapur, and the police at once took up the tracks and followed them with zeal up into Kathiawar to a spot between the villages of Chitrodi and Digadia under the Dhragandhra State. There an encampment of Miana women was surprised with suspicious property in their possession. The trecking put the police on the right scent and showed them where to look for the dacoits. Orders and information were telegraphed over the country, and most of the accused were arrested. One of them, who was made an approver, gave an account of the movements of the gang; how all the accused were members of that gang; how they moved about from place to place, hiding by day and travelling by night; how they fell upon Kama Talao about sunset; looted the patels houses and boat and confined the villagers; how about supper time, they left the village with, their loot; how in the fields of Milhapur, they were challenged by the Mukee and some police constables whom they fought and defeated, seizing two of their rifles from the police; how the loot was divided and the gang dispersed on recognising that the police pursuit had become too warm; and how, on their leaving Kama Talao, they had given away some of their stolen grain to some poor people in the village. The Sessions Judge found the appellants guilty and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Looking to all the circumstances, their lordships dismissed the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MIRZA ALI MAHOMED SHERAZI.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. He said the application was only opposed by the divorced wife of the insolvent, who had obtained a decree against him for Rs. 10,000 in respect of dower. She had originally filed a suit before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee to recover Rs. 20,000 for dower, and on a promissory note given for value received. The allegation that the note had been given value for received counsel said, was untrue. The opposing creditor had then abandoned that claim, and a consent decree was passed for the Rs. 10,000. She had since alleged that the insolvent had concealed his property and had made a false schedule, but she had given the information as to where or how she became aware of such having been done. She had also asserted that preference had been given to certain creditors and that a Mr. Good had been paid money by the insolvent. Counsel said the money had been paid by the insolvent's mother. He submitted that the opposition of the creditor was vexatious, and that the extension of the interim order should be granted.

Mr. Jardine said the insolvent was a Mahomedan who in 1893 had married his wife, then a Jewess, according to Mahomedan law. Taking advantage of that law, he had in 1900 divorced her. The insolvent had failed for over Rs. 40,000 and had no assets. Counsel submitted that the application should be refused.

Mr. Justice Crowe, after hearing arguments, considered the circumstances were such as to warrant his granting Mr. Scott's application.

RE RAMJEE MOHUNJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granteed a week's interim order.

RE MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPUN.

Mr. Dawar, for the insolvent, applied for the adjournment of the hearing for three months, with permission to amend the schedule and to serve notices. Counsel said the insolvent was the eldest son of the late Sir Tharia Topun. His mother had come to his assistance and paid off some of his debts, but as he did not yet know how much he owed, it would be necessary for him to amend his schedule. He had yet to serve some of his creditors. His lordship granted the application.

RE. GORDAN PINTAMBER.

Mr. Davar, for opposing creditor, applied for the postponement of the hearing of the rule for contempt of court for a fortnight. He said the rule had been granted by Mr. Justice Russell, and as the latter was conversant with the facts of the case, counsel submitted it was desirable that he should hear the matter. Mr. Davar said the insolvent had been adjudicated in 1883, and had then absconded from Bombay. When he returned he had been ordered to file his schedule, which order he had neglected to obey. Mr. Justice Crowe adjourned the hearing for a fortnight.

RE. HOMEE N. A. WADIA.

Mr. B. D. Wadia, for an apposing creditor applied for a fortnights' adjournment of the hearing. Mr. Davar, consenting on behalf of the insolvent, the application was granted.

RE MICHAEL UNDERWOOD.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

RE NANALAL BHOGILAL.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months adjournment of the rule *nise* for the first hearing, as some of the creditors had not been served. The Court granted the application.

SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office No. 75 Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. Chotalal Ishwardas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors report was submitted to the meeting :—

Your directors beg to submit the thirteenth report on the affairs of the Company for the year ended 30th June 1900. You will see from the statement of accounts herewith that the Company has made a small profit of Rs. 2389-15-7 during the year under review, which your directors propose to carry forward with the last year's balance Rs. 310-1-3. As industry is passing though a critical time owing to famine, plague and the political situatoin in China; the directors thought it advisable not to distribute the dividend which was declared at the last meeting. The sum set apart from the profit is kept for distribution and so soon as the Mill industry begins to revive and the public begins to have faith in this class of securities, the money will be distributed. The company's buildings, machinary, cotton and yarn are fully insured against fire risk. Mr. Dharmdas Dullabhram retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. Mr. Begmahomed Hajee Abdul Rahiman has been appinted a director of your Company, in place of Mr. Hiralal D. Saralya who resigned his seat, which appiotment you are requested to confirm. You have to appoint an Auditor of the Company for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The above report was adopted. Mr. Dharmdas Dullabhram, who retired from the board by rotation, was re-elected a director of the Company. The appointment made by the board of Mr. Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rahiman, as a director in place of Mr. Hiralal D. Saralya, resigned, was confirmed. The same auditor was appointed and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

SIX Mahomedans in the Ahmedabad College and sixty-eight boys in Government High Schools in the five districts of Guzerat! I venture to quote the remarks made by me in the paragraph of my annual report for 1899-1900, which is specially devoted to Mahomedans, I said : "It is wearisome to repeat the same remarks year after year, but I must again point out that the administering agencies of education generally offers every possible encouragement to Mahomedans to obtain an education which will fit them for public life. In the Primary Schools their fees are low and remissions are large. Scholarships are specially reserved for them. The Training College tests are relaxed in their case; special schools, both primary and secondary, are maintained for their benefit, and as they advance higher up the ladder, they are encouraged to proceed to College by the Kazi Shabbudin and Sir Ali Murad scholarships. Yet the progress made is slow and unsatisfactory, and must continue to be so until the Mahomedan community, as a whole, recognises more fully the necessity of obtaining that effective education which can alone enable them to take their proper place in the ranks of those who transact the business and administer the affairs of the Presidency."

Gentlemen, I think it may be accepted that the neglect by the Mahomedans of the existing means of secondary and higher education has been proved to the hilt. I may further say on behalf of, the department that this neglect exists not because of, but in spite of departmental action and advice. It now remains to be seen what remedies can best be applied to counteract the tendencies of the community to neglect that very education which is likely to be most useful to them. I am glad to see that in the resolutions shortly to be proposed an attempt has been made to deal definitely with the subject, and I may say at once that those resolutions generally have my hearty approval. They will be subjected to discussion, and therefore there is no need to deal with them now in detail. But I may make a few remarks on my own experiences as regards Mahomedans and higher education in which is included secondary education. I may state that I have had special acquaintance with such schools as the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, the Madrasa at Junagadh, and the Sind Madrasa. These three are, perhaps, the three leading secondary schools of the Presidency, and in every one of them the same peculiarity may be noted, namely, that the lower classes are full, but that the upper classes are comparatively empty. This means not that the Mahomedans do not come to school, so much as that they leave school too early and before they have finished the school course; consequently that course is practically useless to them, or at least is useful only to those who wish to get such a smattering of English as may be required in their business. Another point which I have noted in these schools is that, as a rule, the boys in the upper standards are much older than Hindu or Parsee boys in the corresponding standards of other schools. Such boys, or young men as they often are, are neither fitted by age or intellect to come to the front. Again, in the encouragement given to such boys there is no discrimination. If you are going to reform the community, you must do so by pushing forward the young and clever boys, not by maintaining in a hopeless position those who are too old or too stupid to learn. And again, boys, even when clever and young, leave school for no sufficient reason. They are disinclined to attend any more, and their parents do not care one way or the other, and this too often happens even in the case of those who hold scholarships. If these facts are true then it seems to me that the creation of small committees—call them Anjumans and what you will—in all towns where there is a considerable Mahomedan population or even in District Local Board areas is a most desirable step to take. The duties of such committees would be simple, and would require little expenditure but that of time and trouble, Their chief duty would be to visit the ordinary schools and to ascertain what boys are in them who are likely to repay care and assistance, to encourage them and their parents and to keep a watch over them during their school career, to help them, if poor, with small presents of books, and if necessary, to obtain from the funds of the central anjumans such assistance as may be necessary to pay their fees. As the education of such boys advanced, the committees might encourage them to proceed to such further studies as might seem best suited for them whether in medicine or in technical education, or in the ordinary careers of the University. They do not go to arts colleges or special schools now. It would be your work as members of the committee to see that they do go in future, and that it may no longer be a reproach to the community that among the doctors, the civil engineers, the mill engineers, and the highly trained mechanics, the professors and the lawyers, the headmasters of schools and the Deputy Inspectors, the Sub-Judges and Revenue officers of this Presidency, the Mahomedans are usually conspicuous only by their absence. I may be pardoned if I say that, in my opinion, the fault lies with the community. You in Guzerat live in a country where Government has accepted a certain vernacular. You must accept that vernacular also, and see that in the beginning boys study what is most useful to them, and what they must learn if they are to compete on equal terms with other communities. I do not ask you to forego Hindustani, but to recognise Guzerati and to learn it. The religious training on which you justly set the highest value need not be discontinued but it may be continued side by side with secular education, and not, as at present, be made a preliminary to all other education. It is this fact which so greatly handicaps the Mahomedans in the race of life. An improvement in this respect can only be carried out by the community itself under the guidance of its best educated and most enlightened men. Religious training may be continued, as in English schools, throughout the school course, but it must be recognised that for the purposes of this world, the religious training must not occupy so much time as to exclude altogether or nullify the benefits of secular training. If you can see your way to organize this reformation, and to give your boys a fair and equal start in life, and if you can through your anjumans or committees continue to afford to those boys who are worthy of its encouragement and assistance, then I have every confidence in the intellect and capacities of the Mahomedan community, and I am certain that the result will be that in no distant period of the future the Mahomedans of the Bombay Presidency will be found pushing ever more and more to the front, and occupying in all branches of the public service of trade, and of all liberal professions that position for which they are fitted by their mental and physical capacities, and by the noble traditions of their most famous ancestors. In the words of the famous Commission I recommend to you self-help and self-sacrifice as the noblest principles of conduct, and the surest paths to worldly success.

VOTE OF THANKS TO LORD NORTHCOTE.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, in moving a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and to Sir Charles Ollivant, said by the inauguration of the present movement a new era in the history of Mahomedan education in the Western Presidency had commenced, and he thought its future development would be watched with great interest by all friends of education. The British Government only consulted the interests of the Mahomedans when they exhorted the community to rouse itself from its slumber. The Government was parental in the true sense of the word. The Mahomedans had excellent men for their Emperors, but even Akbar, the greatest and wisest of their rulers, had not conferred such benefits as they at present enjoyed under British rule. Soon after the fall of Mahomedan power in India the British Government had shown an unexampled generosity and greatness of mind in establishing a Madresa for the benefit of well-born Mahomedans, for they had not the heart to allow the fallen race to pine and languish. The same generous spirit moved the President in advising them to impart to their children secular education in conjunction with religious education. The Koran laid no embargo on the acquisition of knowledge other than religious. The Government had no earthly object in interfering with their religion. In fact they had openly declared that what they aimed at was to give such education to the people as to fit them to govern their own country. They were thankful to his Excellency Lord Northcote and Sir Charles Ollivant for the sympathy they had shown towards the movement. He would go further and say that they also owed something to Lady Northcote, who took no small interest in them, and who, he was informed, followed the example of their late Sovereign by commencing the study of Urdu. (Applause.)

Syed Zan Saheb El Edroos seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The following resolutions were then passed :—

(1) That in every town and city of the Bombay Presidency influential and well-to-do Mahomedans should cooperate with the Anjumans to persuade all classes of the community to avail themselves of the educational advantages afforded to them at the schools maintained by Government and also private individuals.

(2) That no means should be neglected to encourage and enable Mahomedan boys to receive secondary and higher education in English schools and in colleges, of all kinds.

(3) That young men should be encouraged to study and take to the legal, medical, engineering, and other professions.

(4) That technical education should be encouraged by all possible means amongst the Mahomedans.

On the motion of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, seconded by Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President.

The Hon. Mr. Giles, in reply, said at that period of the morning he thought it was unnecessary for him to do more than acknowledge in the most hearty way the very kind things that had been said of him. He did not propose to make any detailed remarks about the resolutions passed by the Conference. It was very significant that all the resolutions had been carried unanimously. It meant that there was a determination amongst the Mahomedans of Surat and other places in the Bombay Presidency that they would make a move forward and shake off the apathy which has existed for too many years. They all owed a debt of gratitude to Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan for the great interest he had taken in promoting the Conference. He himself could truly say that the success of the Conference was due to the exertions and indefatigable patience he had displayed. It gave the speaker great pleasure in coming there. He had been doubly interested in what he had heard and seen, and so far as he could, as head of the Educational Department, would do anything to further education, and through education, the prosperity of the Mahomedan community, he should always be ready to do his very utmost, and to advise Government to extend to the Mahomedan community every possible consideration. (Hear, hear.) He would conclude by moving a vote of thanks to Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan.

THE ORGANISER OF THE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, said he had no intention to detain them by a speech. But he should like to say a few words in support of the vote of thanks which their President had proposed to Nawabzada NasrullaKhan for his exertions in organizing the Conference. He thought he owed the Nawabzada and the members of the Reception Committee a deep debt of gratitude for the opportunity they had afforded him of being present and hearing a number of extremely interesting and stimulating addresses on the subject in which he had a deep interest. The invitation made to him for attending the Conference was so kind and courteous that although he did not know exactly the proposals to be brought forward before the meeting for discussion, he did not hesitate to accept it. The motive with which he had accepted the invitaion was the same which appeared to have operated on the mind of their President. It was impossible for any one interested in the education of this country to see, without a feeling of sympathetic regret a great and honourable community with time-honoured traditions not taking that place in the progress of the Indian Empire to which it was entitled by its inherent rights. Another motive which influenced him was that he had the honour to be connected with an institution from which the organisers of the Conference came. About eighteen months ago, he happened to be on a journey to Calcutta, and he had the pleasure then of accidentally travelling with Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, who was, as he told the speaker, on his way to attend a Mahomedan Educational Conference at Calcutta, which had, he understood, already been fruitful in its results. He hoped the next time he met him he would see him still exercising the unwearied patience which had been enjoined upon a Mahomedan to do the for benefit of his community. He would, therefore, take the opportunity of thanking Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan and the Reception Committee for the kindness they had accorded to him, and to assure them that if it was ever in his power to do anything by influencing young Mahomedans of birth and position with whom he came in contact, he would do what he could to lay before them the motives and the principles which actuated the Conference, and explain to them the methods in which it was possible that they might further its interests. (Applause.)

Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, in reply, said he thanked Mr. Waddington and the President most sincerely for what they had said about him. But he thought it was but due to some gentlemen in Surat, and especially Moulvi Abdul Kader Baskza, to say that if his efforts had been successful, it was owing in a great measure to the help they had given him. He felt very proud to say that since he had been educated under the auspices of the British Government, he felt himself bound to serve the Government and the people. It was necessary that the rulers and the ruled should uuderstand each other, and it was the duty of the educated among them to promote that understanding. He assured them that he would exert his best endeavours to hold another such conference; in fact, he would consider it his duty to see that the Conference held its sittings every year, and did not die after a short existence. (Hear, hear.) He had made up his mind to devote the rest of his life to the cause of Mahomedan education. He would conclude by saying that he hoped he would be able to deserve the praise bestowed upon him both by Mr. Giles and Mr. Waddington by his future conduct.

Three hearty cheers having been given for the King Emperor Edward VII. and the President, the first day's business came to a close.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

The second day's sitting of the Mahomedan Educational Conference was held on Tuesday at Surat, when Mr. J. A. W. Weir, Collector of Surat, was voted to the chair. Mr. Weir, in opening the day's proceedings, said that, as the majority of the delegates did not understand English well enough to follow him, he would address them in the Guzerati language. He then began a most eloquent address in that dialect, which was listened to with deep interest and attention, to say nothing of the astonishment it caused amongst the audience. The Chairman advised his hearers to do their utmost to encourage and spread education. Their indifference in this matter had done them much harm. Mahomedan boys should be encouraged to go to school, and in cases where boys could not study for want of means, the richer classes should come to their aid and provide them with funds. It was within his own experience that Mahomedan boys were obliged to discontinue their studies for want of pecuniary help.

During the sitting of the Conference, from 1 p. m. to 5-30 p. m, the subjects that were discussed were (1) that young men should be encouraged to avail themselves of the Collegiate education in this Presidency, and, if possible, at the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh; (2) that literary and educational societies, which may have been founded by Mahomedans, should be kept up and encouraged; and in those parts of the Presidency where they are not in existence, they should be founded and well supported; (3) that at all private schools physical education should be enjoined upon all the students and they should be made to take health-giving exercises; (4) that female education should be encouraged by all possible means, for it is one of the needs that requires sustained efforts on the part of leading and influential Mahomedans.

MARRIAGE OF THE VICEROY'S SISTER.

AT All Saints' Church, Kedleston, Derby, on February 28th, Mr. W. T. Townshend was married to the Hon. Geraline Emily Curzon, sister of the Viceroy of India, The Bishop of Derby officiated, assisted by the Rev. Benjamin Smith, vicar of Kedleston. Lord Scarsdale gave his daughter away, and Mr. Lister Drummond acted as best man. The Hon. Geraline Curzon was married in a wedding gown of soft white crepe de chine draped with old Carrickmacross lace, the skirt being entirely veiled with the exception of part of the left side, where a dainty tucked flounce was arranged. The bodice was swathed and veiled with the same old family lace fastened in front with orange blossoms. As ornaments she wore a pearl necklace with a diamond pendant, the gift of her father. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Elinor Curzon (sister of the bride), Miss F. Drury Lowe, Miss Davies, Miss Hilda Macmichael, and Miss Joan Curzon. They wore dresses of white satin, with finely tucked flounces and lace insertions, bolero bodices of cream lace over chiffon, and silver gauze belts. Their hats were pale blue straw, trimmed with cream lace and pink roses. The bridegroom's presents to them were long neck chains of amethysts, pearls, and white sapphires. After the ceremony the wedding reception was held at Kedleston House, the residence of Lord Scarsdale. The honeymoon will be spent at Hamilton House, Newmarket, kindly lent by Sir James Miller, brother-in-law of the bride. The presents included : The bridegroom, diamond and pearl cluster necklace, diamond half-hoop ring ; Lord Scarsdale, diamond pendant ; the Viceroy of India and Lady Curzon of Kedleston, victoria ; Sir James Miller, a cheque ; Hon. Lady Miller, diamond and sapphire ring old Gaunt coronet, diamond and pearl bracelet.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th March.

1. At 3 o'clock p m. the Trustees proceeded on board the launch "Leda" to the Kennery Lighthouse, where, after inspection, the Trustees signed the following entry in the Trustees' Kennery Lighthouse Inspection book :—"The Trustees inspected the Light-house to-day and found everything in capital order." The Trustees returned to the Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m.

The following were amongst the papers submitted to the Trustees for information.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th Mar. 1901.	Total from 1st April to 8th Mar. 1901.	For week ending 8th Mar. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 8th Mar. 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	933	11	923
" " out of "	21	867	30	952
" transported	11	612	9	618
" attended to	2	76	2	51
" warped	1	53	0	59

THE quarrel between the English and Russians over the railway siding at Tientsin may be easily explained. Tientsin, like Calcutta, suffers from having its station on the wrong side of the river. On the bank between the river and the station, on the only peice of open ground, are stacked what are literally mountains of salt, which afforded Boxer sharpshooters splendid cover in the days of the siege. When Tientsin was relieved, the Japanese and French promptly placed their flags over these salt stacks, claiming them by right of conquest. Apart, therefore, from the physical labour involved, the removal of the salt-stacks to make way for sidings might have caused friction with the Japanese and French. On the further side of the station is located the Russian camp, which was placed on the other side of the river because the Russian troops had disgracefully misbehaved themselves when camped in Tientsin itself.

THE NEW VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH.

THE new Swimming Bath for natives which has been built at Back Bay will be formally opened this afternoon. Messrs Golvalla Brothers the proprietors of the bath, actuated with the laudable desire of creating a taste for swimming amongst the members of the Parsee Community, and of imparting practical lessons in the art by throwing open their fresh water Bath at Colaba to their co-religionists of both the sexes. The two brothers have been swimmers of long standing. Through the kindness of Bai Sakarbai, widow of Chanda Ramji, and through the influence of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, the well-known Solicitors of this city, they were successful in securing the fresh water Bath at Colaba where they carried on their operations under certain difficulties for about five years. The want of a salt water and capacious Bath was, however, long felt. The new bath will be for the use of all the native communities at different specified hours, and for both the sexes. It has been constructed at the sole expense of Messrs. Golvalla Brothers. It will be the first of its kind in the Presidency, and for that matter in the whole of India so far as the natives are concerned. For the grant of this valuable site for the purpose on a nominal rent of Rs. 10 per year for a period of 99 years, both the proprietors, and the native communities are greatly indebted firstly to that able and energetic first Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, then to the Government of Bombay, and last but not least to the Government of India. The Bath is 110 feet long and 40 feet wide; of the entire length of the Bath 75 feet have a depth of the sea water of 8 feet for swimmers, and 35 feet have a depth of from 4 to 5 feet only for the safety of non-swimmers to practise and to acquire the art of swimming, and for sea-water bathing for invalids and weak persons. Electric or Gas light will be provided on the premises to enable swimmers to enjoy a "dip" even after sunset. The Bath has a number of rooms for the use of swimmers and has fresh water shower baths. A gallery has been provided for accommodating over 700 spectators. Its management will be conducted by the Proprietors themselves, under the supervision of the Bath Committee. In the Bath premises a capacious cellar is constructed where it is intended to have a Turkish Bath arrangement. The design of the Bath was prepared by Khan Sahib Ratanjee Dhanjeebhoy, and the works have been completed under his supervision. Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao is the contractor for the work. That the undertaking is already appreciated by the native public of Bombay is evident from the fact that more than a hundred ladies and gentlemen have sent in their names as Life members, and in the list are the names of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Sir Dinshaw Manackjee Petit Bart., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Bart., Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. and the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Metha, the Hon'ble Mr. Bomanjee Petit, Messrs. Talati Bros etc., The proprietors propose to teach Swimming to the pupils of the Orphanage and other poor young men free of charge.

Owing to Mr. Rebsch's sickness the ceremony of opening the Victoria Swimming Bath at Kennedy Sea face opposite the Band Stand will be performed by the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., at 5 p.m., to-day. After the opening of the Bath, some wonderful Swimming feats will be performed in the new Bath by the lady and gentlemen members of the Bath. Ladies and gentlemen invited on the occasion are requested to be in their place by 5 p.m.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH XVI.

Matches / Distances	I 500	III 700	VIII 800	IX 200	Total. yards.
Sgt Instr C Grey 1st P V R Amritsar	47	46	45	45	183
Sgt Major W L Harwood 2nd C V R Calcutta	47	46	42	45	180
Sgt Instr A Jaye B B & C I Ajmere	44	37	48	48	177
Cr Sgt J F Fenton C V R C Cawnpore	45	40	43	46	174
Sgt Instr W Allam 1st P V R Ferozepore	44	45	42	43	174
Sgt Maj C Macguckin C V R C Cawnpore	45	43	40	45	173
Vol F J Pruce O V R Lucknow	45	46	37	41	172

MATCH XI—Distance 200 yards.

	score.
Sergt A Queirós O V R Lucknow	49
Major H Dale V D E I R V Cawnpore	49
Sergt J Power B B and C I Ajmere	49
Vol J S Lovejoy O V R Lucknow	48
Sergt Instr G Betteridge N W R R Sukkur	48
Gr W N Duncan C P D V Calcutta	48
Sergt W P Fleming E I R V Jamalpore	47
Cr Sergt T Dowd E I R V Jamalpore	47
Cr Sergt W Galbreath N W R R Sukkur	47
Corpl R Merces 3rd C V R Calcutta	47
Sergt H Blasdale N W R R Lahore	47
Corpl R Blake H V R Secunderabad	47
Capt R F Leslie E I R V Cawnpore	47
Tr W C Cooper C L H Etawah	47
Cr Sergt J Fenton C V R C Cawnpore	46
Sergt G McDonald 1st P V R Lahore	46
Corpl G Westropp B B and C I Ajmere	46
Sergt E Neuville B B and C I Ajmere	46
Sergt Instr A Jaye B B and C I Ajmere	45
Sergt Instr J Bradshaw B B and C I Bandikui	45
Corpl H Bryning 1st C V R Calcutta	45
Vol W Chard 1st P V R Lahore	45
Lt E Mabert A V R Agra	45
Sergt Instr C Grey 1st P V R Amritsar	45
Sergt Major W Harwood 2nd C V R Calcutta	45

MATCH X—Distance 500 yards.

	score.
Vol P P Hypher 1st C V R Calcutta	50
Sergt Major C Macguckin C V R C Cawnpore	50
Col Sergt R Batye 1st C V R Calcutta	50
P M Sergt T Smith E B S R V Calcutta	49
Cr Sergt T Dowd E I R V Jamalpore	48
Vol G B Ellis A V R Agra	48
Sergt J M Mushet B B & C I Ajmere	48
Cr Sergt W Gallraith N W R R Sukkur	48
Corpl H E Bryning 1st C V R Calcutta	48
Gunner A E Harris C P D V Calcutta	48
Asst Surgn A Gibb 1st C V R Calcutta	48
Corpl C Osborne 3rd C V R Calcutta	47
Sergt Major W Harwood 2nd C V R Calcutta	46
Sergt Instr J Bradshaw B B & C I Bandikui	46
Sergt W Ricketts E I R V Jamalpore	46
Cr Sergt W S Traise 3 d C V R Calcutta	46
Cr Sergt J Baker 3rd C V R Calcutta	45
Corpl J Westropp B B & C I Ajmere	45
Sergt G McDonald 1st P V R Lahore	45
Lieut E C Mabert A V R Agra	45
Sergt E P Smith E I R V Jamalpore	44
Vol G Craddock 1st P V R Lahore	44
Sergt A Queiros O V R Lucknow	44
Vol W E Stark 1st C V R Calcutta	44
Vol H Edwards H V R Secunderabad	44

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 20TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Rajputana and at Neemuch, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi, Raipur, Sholapur and Coimbatore and has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

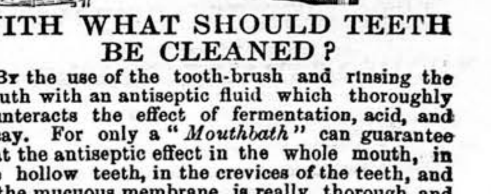
The maximum temperature is 14° in defect of normal at Sholapur and the minimum from 5° to 8° in excess at Bellary, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Nagpur, Ajmere and Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 61° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are partially cloudy in several places.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The low pressure area noticed in the last three days' reports has disappeared, and the weather in the Bombay Presidency shows a tendency to clear. The pressure changes indicate that the usual seasonal changes are in progress, and the barometer will show a gradual but slow tendency to remain low in the north and high in the south.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ld., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British India.

AN OFFER—

UNPARALLELED.

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IS

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THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE

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Cash Rs. 176,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain J Morgan, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta, 9 h March, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 511 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday, for Karwar, with His Excellency the Governor and party on board,

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macneil, 1,591 tons, Captain F Makepeace, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow, 11th February, via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain W Gray, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E L Mabon, Mr C J McLean, Miss Fatbergill and 230 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itinda, 3,361 tons, Captain G W Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Akyab, 3rd March, with a general cargo and Mrs Morgan, Mrs Brown and son, Mr Morgan and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,010 tons, Captain H W Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Army School Master and Mrs Smith and 6 children, Mr A P Almeida, Mr and Mrs D H Jogina, and child and 7 native and 50 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2,306 tons, Captain J V Ward, will sail to-day, for Antwerp and Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr H E Bartlett, Mrs W Cole and infant, Miss Byrne, Miss M Marsh, Mrs Andrews, Rev and Mrs J B Bawa and Mr M P J McIreving.

THE Austrian Lloyds s s Cleopatra, Captain R Colledani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with the following passengers:—Mrs Elisabeth Ochs, Mr and Mrs Fleischmann and maid, Mr A Brandt, Mrs and Miss Forest, Miss Shaw, Mr R S Mathuz, Mr S Raghubani, Mr Alexandrofsky, Mr Pallonjee Dhunjeebhoy and Mr and Mrs Shamrao.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
H M S Cossack		Cartwright			Royal Navy
Pomone		Simmons			Royal Navy
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Clyde	2198	Valentini			P and O Co
Zamania	2852	Lee			M M & Co
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Southport	2305	Roberts			W & A G & Co
Anapa	2257	Williamson			Standard O Co
Canara	1215	Stebbing		28-3	M M & Co
Urlana	3381	Allen			M M & Co
Simla	1010	Bamber			M M & Co
Rajah	3631	Leftwich			T M & Co
Kohinur	1955	Corran			T M & Co
Okhla	3436	Steven			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Gray			M M & Co
Venus	2312	Morgan			M M & Co
Clan McNiel	1591	Makepeace			F M & Co
Cleopatra	2132	Collidani			A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Mikado	2306	Ward	Hull	21-3	F M & Co
F	Tolosa	2293	Seaborne	Hamburg	31-3	F F & Co
G	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	22-3	A Strandes
K	Longships	2843	Moore	Dunkirk	27-3	W & A G & Co
M	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Repairing		B & P S N Co
N	Pemba	956	Martyr	Zanzibar	22-3	M M & Co
O	Kronberg	2204	Schultz	Liverpool	26-3	Volkart Bros
P	Lowenburg	3335	Frerichs	Antwerp	1-4	Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Drachenfels	4540	Linteg	Hamburg	23-3	Glade & Co
8	Nilo	1504	Canzoneri	Venice	27-3	C Boggiano
1	Stolzenfels	1913	Strufing	Calcutta	23-3	Glade & Co
5	Parramatta	2851	Denny			P & O Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	26-3	P & O Co
9	Islanda	3361	Lee	Rangoon	21-3	M M & Co
10	Istrar	2973	McKay	Antwerp	29-3	K N & Co
12	India	4181	Worcester	London	23-3	P & O Co
11	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	22-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	22-3	Shepd & Co
Savitri	71	Moosajibhai			do

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Venus s	Morgan	Calcutta, Mar 9
20	Clan Macniel s	Makepeace	Glasgow, Feb 11
	Cleopatra s	Colledani	Trieste, Mar 3
	R I M S Nancoury	Sinclair	Mangalore
	Itinda s	Clarke	Akyab, Mar 3

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	R I M S Hardinge	Baugh	England
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karwar

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kangra, Gray, for Calcutta.
" Simla, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.
" Mikado, Ward, for Hull via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Stolzenfels, for Calcutta.
" Cleopatra, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kranborg s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 260 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales wool, J Vally; 53 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—96 cwt cashewnuts, P A Dosal; 14 packages, carpets, &c, S J Tellery and Co; 6 bales skins, R M Kooka; 25 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales carpets The Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—1030 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tolosa s—125 cwt gum, J Premjee; 55 bales cotton, A S Moodliar and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tolosa s—60 bales hemp, Seervai and Chinoy; 530 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1001 cwt myrabollams, N Futehally and Co; 220 bales cotton fly, B Nazir and Co.

Lowenburg s—2001 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams, C Purbut and Co; 600 cwt bufalo horns, D Balkrishna.

FOR HAVRE.

Kranborg s—100 bales cotton, Ralli brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—23 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—140 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1,020 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 cwts mustardseed and 3,450 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 16,635 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co; 2001 cwts linseed and 2001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, 7,000 cwts gingelly seeds 21,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Kurmali Joosub and Co.

Drachenfels s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st March.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, to-day at 8-45 p.m.
2. The Wheel Cup Competition will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next. Fall in at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.
3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day, to-morrow and Saturday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6 12 a.m. local time.
4. Members are requested to send in their servants passes at once to the Head quarters Office.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st March.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place on Saturday next the 23rd instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki.

(2) Every Member, who is not on leave, is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Headquarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available Member of their Company to attend this parade.

(5) The Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this parade.

(6) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Headquarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, Members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight Protectors in their Pouches to this Parade. Arrangements regarding re issue of Rifles will be made for Members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 24th instant.

2. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College ground at 5 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

3. C and D Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Copies of the Programme of the Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on 24th, 26th and 27th instants, are with the Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Headquarters. The Events include Seven Foot Races, open only to Members of the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HIGGS—March 16, at St John's Hospital, Bombay, Mrs Alice Higgs, widow of the late Mr Charles Malcolm Higgs.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOYD—March 18, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain A C Boyd, Royal Artillery, of a son.

IVOR JAMES—March 18, at Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of Mr W Ivor James, of a daughter.

MOSS—March 4, at Bareilly, the wife of F J Moss, Educational Department, of a son.

DEATH.

MABERT—March 4, at Calcutta, after a short illness, our darling Effie, the dearly loved wife of A T Mabert, and only daughter of the late Thomas Garlsh, A D S, C P Police.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1901.

THE INDIAN BUDGET FOR 1901-1902.

SIR EDWARD LAW, the Finance Minister of the Viceroy's Council, presented his first Budget yesterday, showing a surplus of £690,900 against a surplus of £2,774,623 in 1899-00 and £1,640,400 last year. Sir Edward holds that the economic situation on which the financial situation depends, is, notwithstanding checks in certain directions where it has been prejudicially affected by known causes, on the whole good; that whenever not prejudiced by such special, and it may be anticipated, temporary difficulties, it is progressive and that the evidences of general recuperative power are many and satisfactory. All the same Sir Edward recognised the necessity of framing the estimates with great caution, seeing that revenue in this country depends so largely upon meteorological conditions impossible to foresee or control. This has been done, yet the estimated receipts exceed those of the previous year by over two million pounds. Considering that the country is not yet free of famine the figures are more satisfactory than could have been anticipated. Sir Edward asserts that the first care of Government has been to afford relief from the financial prostration affecting so many provinces, when not only necessary balances have been exhausted, but when also, stern need for the strictest economy has most unduly curtailed expenditure necessary to meet many primary needs of society, such as public works, education, medical requirements and administrative improvements. Grants in aid, however, have exceeded 164 lakhs. A crore of rupees is required for direct famine expenditure while, close upon nine hundred thousand pounds has been provided for to enable India to benefit by the lessons of the War in South Africa. It is not anticipated that the famine expenditure will reach so much as it did last year by three and a-quarter million pounds. By the exercise of strict economy, says Sir Edward, he is able to show the surplus we have indicated to be carried forward to capital account and to reduce by so much the amount—namely two crores of rupees to be raised in India—which Government will be obliged to borrow for railway construction and irrigation works on the prosecution of which it is so largely dependent both for general economic progress and for protection from the direct and indirect effects of recurring famine. In conclusion, the Finance Minister tells us that he considers the estimates for 1901-02 to be "of good promise and that unless our reasonable anticipations are falsified by an unprecedented recurrence of serious disasters, we are entitled to look forward with some confidence to the future and to hope for the early dawn of a period of considerable prosperity." We sincerely hope Sir Edward's prognostications may be realised and that the country has now arrived at the turning point in its fortunes.

The Finance Minister dilates upon the singular recuperative power of the country, as his predecessors and the Provincial Financial Members of Council have done before him, quoting as evidence of that faculty the fact that Government has been able to meet the extraordinary demands on its resources, due to famine and plague, yet is to-day able to present a budget showing, notwithstanding the simultaneous serious depression in them, such important industries as cotton, tea and indigo a distinct and satisfactory increase of revenue obtained without taxation. The land revenue naturally fell as a consequence of famine, but Sir Edward notices, with some satisfaction, that on the whole over a series of years the proportion of land revenue to general revenue shows a diminishing tendency. Five years ago the proportion was 26·63 per cent.; to-day it is 25·17. On the other hand the revenue for Salt, Customs and the Post Office grows, the receipts from the first of these showing no signs of diminution but rather an increase during the year of famine and pestilence. The Customs returns show a similar result, though in a more remarkable manner, for whilst there was a diminution of about two and a half lakhs in the yield of Excise duty on cotton goods, "due to an industrial crisis and having no connection with the general condition of the country," under all other heads there was an increase resulting in a total improvement over the previous year of nearly twenty-nine lakhs, the highest figures yet recorded by the Customs Department since the duties on cotton yarns were abolished in 1896. Increased revenues were received both from the Post Office and from railways, evidences of general progress. As to the condition of the cotton trade he confesses himself puzzled, but he is not discouraged and seems to pin his faith to the spinning of high counts. But upon the subject of "the most important industry in India and the one directly interesting the innumerably larger proportion," namely agriculture, he has much more to say. He reiterates the fact that the prosperity of the agricultural population has in the last five years received apparently crushing blows through the unprecedented recurrence of famine. But he is forced to the conclusion that, although the results of that famine will be long felt in Gujarat and other similarly affected districts, it is found that as a whole the agricultural population in the Indian Empire is somewhat better off than it was a year ago. Sir Edward acknowledges that this, *prima facie*, is an astonishing conclusion, but if the whole situation be examined it is perfectly natural and logical, since Bengal, the Punjab and Madras had normal years and Burma, favoured with a magnificent rice crop, was able to export its staple produce on the most profitable terms, to feed the famished people of Western and Central India. Further, it is mentioned that the unprecedented transport of food-stuffs on the railways swelled railway receipts and contributed a useful addition of revenue wherewith to meet the demands of famine sufferers.

It may be asked why, if we have a surplus, is a new loan to be raised? Sir Edward Law is at pains to explain the point. The necessity for it arises from the fact that during the earlier part of the financial year, revenue collections are very small as compared with monthly expenditure and balances gradually diminish, until in November they fall so low that the Financial Member has to calculate ways and means and manipulate supplies with great care, so as to tide over the critical period till the last four months of the financial year, when Revenue receipts begin to pour in. The condition of Government resources, anticipated in the month of November, necessarily fixes the amount of borrowings without regard to the possibility of a relative plethora of cash three or four months later. The Government of India, writes Sir Edward Law, "is at a great disadvantage in this respect owing to the non-existence of any financial institution sufficiently strong to be able at all times to provide such funds for short terms, as may be required to satisfy the temporary needs of the Treasury." Although Sir Edward does not discuss the subject of the Treasury balances, he deems it necessary to place on record the fact that the Government of India is not unmindful of the advantage to the business community of placing comparatively large balances at their disposal during the busy season. The total estimate for Capital Expenditure on railways and irrigation amounts to £5,395,600, £330,200 on account of the Secretary of State's Bills, the gross requirements amounting to £6,642,000. To meet this outlay, in addition to the surplus, there is a sum of £1,663,400 raised by the Railway Companies, £502,500 from addition to the unfunded debt and £111,200 for repayment of loans and advances. These sums, with the two crores to be raised by loan—an addition of £2,240,000 to the Permanent Debt being contemplated—amount to £5,208,000. The balance required to meet the total Capital Expenditure of £6,642,000 is found by a reduction of £1,434,000 in the Closing Balances in India and England. The final result, it is shown will be a Closing Balance on March 31, 1902, of £10,500,327 in India and £2,605,943 in England, the Secretary of State contemplating drawing bills to the amount of £16,500,000 during the year.

SUGAR AND BOUNTIES.

The French Government has informed Belgium of the agreement come to between France, Germany, and Austria on the Sugar Bounties Question, to abolish the direct bounty, and to reduce the indirect by half. The French Government asked at the same time, that a new Sugar Conference should be convened at Brussels, to which only those Powers who attended the Brussels Conference of 1898, should be invited. Belgium has agreed to this, and will issue invitations for a Conference to be held in the latter half of April. Italy must, it is thought, now be induced to join in this Conference. In 1898 she had no real sugar industry, but in the last three years, it has developed so rapidly that she has now no fewer than twenty large sugar factories at work. According to the programme for the Brussels Conference of this year, Italy cannot be directly invited, but it should be possible to find a means of allowing her to join in its deliberations. Although there seems little reason to hope much from this Conference, the prospect for the sugar industry is distinctly improved, chiefly because of the action of America towards Russian and Belgian sugar, and of the British imposition of countervailing duties. The United States has announced a tax on Russian sugar as long as Russia continues to pay a disguised export bounty on her product. America weights, in the same way, Belgian sugar which is given an indirect bounty. America and England both base their action on the necessity for a guarantee to their own sugar producers to counterbalance the bounty-fed sugar of foreign countries. There can be, say the Hamburg merchants, nothing more foolish than this bounty system. It costs the States which pay it several millions a year, without giving any real corresponding advantage to their own sugar. The latest measures of America and Great Britain against the bounty-fed article must have the effect of opening the eyes of the States that still favour the system.

HOW TO CAUSE RAIN.

SOME years ago during a period of drought in America the rain was successfully brought down by firing heavy guns towards the clouds, and the idea has been elaborated in respect to the prevention of hailstorms in Italy. The vineyards in Southern Europe frequently suffer great damage by reason of violent hailstorms, but a series of experiments have demonstrated that the firing of cannon has stopped the movement of the hurricane, the lightning and thunder has ceased, and rain or melted snow immediately began to fall. The French Society of Viticulture report that the "experiments left no possible doubt of its efficacy," and although insurance men whose business it is to insure crops against damages from hail attended the Congress with the intention of proving the cannon useless, they were convinced of its usefulness. The experiments were conducted with a powderless cannon invented by two Italians. The cannon consists of an iron cylinder provided with a special tube through which passes the explosive—a mixture of acetylene gas mixed with air—and an electric lighter. The cylinder is placed so as to direct the lines of force straight towards the clouds. The apparatus, it is said, may be left for years without fear of accident, and can be regulated to fire 1,000 times consecutively without being touched. The inventors refuse to sell their patent, and to further prove its efficacy they will undertake to insure grape owners against all damage from hail for a comparatively small sum. If all that is claimed for the invention is true, there is a good opportunity for its use in India, as, if it can set up a process turning hail into rain, it would probably bring rain out of the clouds.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

THE number of people on relief is gradually increasing, the figures showing that the advance is becoming greater in Bombay. There is yet a good deal of work in the fields, and it will not be until harvesting and threshing are over that the influx to relief works will assume serious proportions. Fodder and water are becoming scanty in parts. In Baroda the outturn is expected to be below normal. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue in parts; standing crops generally are in good condition, but paddy is withering or suffering from drought in parts of the Carnatic and North Arcot, and cotton has been damaged by insects or recent rain in parts of Kishna, Kurnool and Tinnevelly. The condition of cattle generally is good. The rain and the cloudy state of weather has affected the standing crops to some extent in a few districts in Bengal. Spring crops are ripening and are being gathered in North-Western Provinces; sunshine is badly needed in Umballa. Recent rain in Dera Ismail Khan has benefited the crops, and the outturn is expected to be better in Peshawar. Paddy has been damaged in Lower Burma and the crop estimate will be slightly lessened in consequence. Rust affected a wide area under wheat in Central Provinces, but in districts the rust spores have been washed away, and the plants will recover with the clear weather that has supervened. In Assam prospects are good, but in parts of Mysore the water supply is becoming a serious question. In Coorg unusual rain in February has caused some of the coffee to blossom rather early; harvesting of spring crops continues in Hyderabad, and in Berar land is being broken up for spring crops. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Rajputana, and the position in Central India is good.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE end of the trouble in South Africa is not yet. The negotiations which Lord Kitchener has been conducting with General Botha and on which hopes of peace were firmly set have come to naught, for the Boer General has declined to accept the terms offered. The announcement made in both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday night puts Botha's refusal in the diplomatic form in which it was conveyed to Lord Kitchener. The Transvaal General wrote that he was not disposed to recommend the proffered terms to his "Government" and his Chief Officers agreed with him. The Boer Government of the Transvaal territory, in the ordinary sense, is a polite figment. All, of course, rests with Botha and his officers, and they have refused the olive branch. The nature of the terms which have been rejected has not been disclosed, but, as we have all along stipulated that there must be unconditional surrender, it is certain that that has been the basis of Lord Kitchener's negotiations for peace. Botha's decision will for the time being give satisfaction to De Wet who swore to hold out even should the Transvaal General surrender. It is probable that the latter hopes that negotiations will soon be reopened on better terms than have yet been offered, but much as peace is desired it is not likely that, with every sign that the enemy is rapidly nearing his last extremity, the Government will abate its demand for an unconditional laying down of arms.

THE TEA CRISIS.

WE have perhaps had more than our share of troubles in the Bombay Presidency, but we have not been the only sufferers in the calamitous times which have befallen India of recent years. On the Bengal side, in addition to other abnormal troubles, the tea industry is causing profound anxiety and is, from all accounts, in a "parlous state." Following in the footsteps of indigo tea which a few years ago was one of the most profitable fields of commercial enterprise a capitalist could embark in, has been showing a tendency to gradually decline, until at the present time a crisis has been reached, which culminated the other day in the passing of the Assam Labour Bill, a bill against which those interested in the industry fought against most strenuously but unavailingly. Many suggestions have been made by Associations at home, in Calcutta and in Ceylon, offering solutions of the difficulties which threaten to entirely ruin the industry, but for the most part, although regarded as beautiful in theory, they are considered impracticable. Our Calcutta contemporaries take the gloomiest view of the situation and we are within measurable distance of seeing one of the chief industries of Bengal and Assam passing away.

A SUMMARY of the Financial Statement for 1901-1902 is issued to-day as a special supplement.

LADY JENKIN'S Fancy Dress Party yesterday was a great success. The diminutive guests were most delightfully disguised, but we shall hope to reveal them tomorrow to their friends.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA has conveyed to Lady Curzon her desire to be a Patron of the National Association for affording female medical aid to the women of India in the same manner as the late Queen-Empress. Her Majesty has requested that her wishes may be made known in India, and has asked Lady Curzon to keep her informed of the progress made by the Association.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Nancourey under the command of Lieut C. G. Sinclair arrived in harbour yesterday from Mangalore.

THE Kangra Valley planters propose to send a caravan of 100 camels, carrying 32,000lbs. of tea, into Persia by the Nushki route. The caravan will leave Quetta in June or July.

THE Peshawar-Kohat road is being steadily proceeded with, and it is probable an extra allotment of Rs. 12,000 will be made for the section from Peshawar to Aimal Chabutra, which is being metalled.

MAJOR-GENERAL BURNETT, who has taken over the Command of the Madras Forces from Lieutenant-General Sir George Wolseley, arrived in Madras from Ootacamund on Monday morning and was received at the Central Station by Brigadier-General Gilchrist.

THE latest returns show that the quantity of tea entered at the Calcutta Customs House for export to the United Kingdom for the first half of March was 983,834lbs. as compared with 230,608lbs. in the corresponding period of last year, the increase thus being more than fourfold. The total amount from April 1st, 1900, to March 15th, 1901, was 160,886,189lbs., or 12,918,000lbs. more than in the similar period of 1899-1900.

THE MAGAZINES.

BLACKWOOD for March is well up to date with an article on "The Making of Modern Scotland," a review of Sir Henry Craik's delightful volumes on Scottish History. "Bridge" and all its laws and methods according to the newest authorities is considered carefully. It is a little disconcerting to be told that in Bridge "principles are worse than useless, as in other matters, unless the secret of their application has been mastered." It is truly terrible to find this sentiment the result of conscientious card-playing. Of course, we know theories are meant. Elsewhere we are told that there are people who despise the assistance of books, "trusting to the native acuteness and vigour of their intellect; but they are not, as a rule, ideal partners." The happy medium must be the correct line in Bridge as in everything else. "Army Shooting and its Improvement", by an Infantry Officer, goes into the necessity of a better training of the soldier in rifle-shooting, and offers six excellent suggestions. The review of Canon Tuckwell's "Reminiscences of Oxford", whose ready pen has given the countless generations who passed through Oxford from the forties to the seventies much enjoyment is fair: "A Wanderer and a Gatherer" is an interesting account of an Australian squatter and millionaire, who left a legacy, without a will, of legal disputes to Queensland. Sixty-eight thousand pounds was the succession-duty decided on at last by the Court. The story is a strange one. "In Hebridean Waters" is a study of the wild deep sea-channels where the trout and salmon feed. Two articles, one on the War in South Africa and one on the Sick and Wounded in the campaign, and two on the late Queen, one on Edward VII, besides the serial story, complete the excellent contents of "Maga."

CORNHILL gives two stories, one by Stanley Weyman "Count Hannibal," and "My Mother's Diary" by Mary Westenholz. "Some Boer War Bulletins," and "The Sick and Wounded in the Great Civil War" take us through very different periods of history. "Sir Arthur Sullivan" and "Anthony Trollope" are two pleasant chatty papers on past celebrities. "Napoleon in Corsica" by W. B. Duffield, adds something new to the present crop of literature about that hero. The second instalment of "A Londoner's Log-Book" is amusing, but a little feeble. "The Christian Scientist" is a lively story of an ardent believer's disillusion. "The Tale of the Great Mutiny," a third instalment by the Rev. W. H. Fitchett, gives experiences that he has collected of that awful time. Urbanus Sylvan searches Manchester for its ancient history and finds some interesting old facts and writings.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW has an enormous amount of reading within its blue covers. The editorial articles on "Loyalty" and "On the Line" must be taken as authoritative, one on sentiment, and the other on the books that should hold highest place in the reader's mind. Sir E. Fremantle writes on "The Training of Naval Officers" an article we have already noticed. Mr. Phillimore's suggestive paper on "The Overcrowding of London" shows what a terrible problem the housing of the people in the greatest city in the world has become. "Trade and the Siberian Railway" gives Alexander Kinlock a chance to explain what this Russian development means. Poultney Bigelow enlarges on "The Evolution of the Boer," showing how his very virtues intensified into vices, and his admirable stolidity prevents any chance of progress. In "Two Poets of the New Century" R. A. Streatfield introduces us to Mr. Stephen Phillips, and Mr. Lawrence Binyon, who have been for ten years writing verse. Arthur I. Evans takes us on a delightful antiquarian illustrated tour in Crete. "Giuseppe Verdi" is the subject of a long and interesting paper. "A Study at Toledo" is a charming art description. We have a poem by George Meredith and Anthony Hope's good story is continued.

The March CENTURY, opens with a portrait of Austin Dobson and a eulogistic verse dedicated to that laureate. Flora Annie Steel writes a short story "Surabhi," a pathetic tale of a time of want in India. The Bishop of New York contributes a pleasant paper "Impressions of Japan." "Fee", "The Last Hunt of Dorax", "D'ri and I," are all pretty short stories. Augustine Birrell's paper "Down the Rhine," illustrated by Andre Castaigne, and "The People at the Top of the World" by Jonas Stadling are in their different ways very pleasant reading. The two serials continue. "Personal Recollections of Johannes Brahms," by George Henschell, gives musicians interesting details of that composer. "Shopping in New York" is amusing and instructive. "Some Americans Abroad" is rather hard on the unwilling traveller from the States. "The Mining of Iron" is specially interesting just now that the Steel Trust has completed its arrangements for ruling the iron market. A second paper on "Daniel Webster," fits in well with the notices of celebrated Americans given by the Century. An account of the "Flight of the Empress Dowager of China" by Luella Miner winds up the generous list of contributions to this number of the Century.

MACMILLAN, this month begins with "Queen Victoria," a short appreciative article. Sir Countenay Boyle discourses on "The Coinage of Words." "Some French Prisons and their Inmates" is by Captain Eardly Wilmot, who is well qualified, from his experience as Governor of an English prison, to appraise the difference in the systems. The serial "The Sinner and the Problem" is continued. "A Sketch from Memory" is really a smart criticism on novel-writers old and new. "Royal Edwards" goes back to 901 A. D. taking all the ruling Edwards from their niches and dissecting their kingly natures. W. A. Atkinson, in "North and South" draws distinctions between the industrial activity of both ends of England. "A Pioneer of Empire" describes a traveller, Mr. John Davis-Allen, who served his country well in South Africa and other parts of the world. A C. I. V. tells his experiences "On the High Veldt." Two poems, of varying degrees of merit, on the late Queen, close the list of the new number of "Macmillan."

ST. NICHOLAS for March brings to the young people a spring supply of good reading matter, two serials, "The Balloonist", one of the professions of danger and daring, now being described in the magazine, interesting papers on "Camphor", on "Pets of Noted People", on "How Armies Talk to Each Other" and on "Books and Reading." The "Nature and Science" paper has added correspondence to its list, so that small enquirers can find out the real names and the reasons for the antics of their pet spiders and insects and growths generally, that they interest themselves in. There are numbers of verses, lots of pictures and an extra short story, quite enough for the busy reader.

Mr. Bratton St. Maur has republished in book form several stories of which the chief, is "The Moral Element" a description of a campaign during an imaginary war between France and England in which Lord Roberts commands a force that lands at Calais, seizes that town, marches on to fight the French whose numbers are as two to one to the invaders. The terrible scenes in the various engagements are graphically described, the writer managing to seem to "have been there" every time. The havoc mutually caused by two modern armies fighting with weapons of precision of the newest type is effectively shown. Indeed the details are almost too many and too graphic. Several incidents are imagined in most realistic fashion and very well presented. The other tales refer to social problems, or imaginary situations, and are cleverly conceived and carried out.

A GENERAL rise is indicated by the weekly report of plague in the Province, dated the 12th instant. The increase is most conspicuous in the Zafarwal tahsil of Sialkot district, where the figures have doubled. Last week there were 28 cases and 16 deaths in four villages. This week there are 60 cases and 33 deaths in seven villages. Elsewhere the increases are not considerable. In the Shakargarh tahsil of Gurdaspur district there are 44 cases and 29 deaths in twelve villages. In the Nawashahr tahsil of Jullunder district there are 16 cases and 4 deaths in four villages. The proportion of deaths to cases seems unusually low, and may indicate that the disease is abating in virulence if not in prevalence. A close study of the statistics during the last six months would, however, be necessary before any positive conclusion on this point could be drawn. The views of the local plague authorities on the subject would be interesting.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BOERS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Lord Salisbury in the Lords and Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons to-night, announced that General Botha had written to Lord Kitchener that he was not disposed to recommend the proffered terms to his Government, and his chief officers entirely agreed with him.

THE PRESS ON BOTHA'S REPLY.

While regretting General Botha's decision the papers are not surprised at it and some express relief, disliking the idea of Lord Kitchener starting the negotiations.

THE TIENTSIN DISPUTE.

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

Count Waldersee has arrived at Tientsin to endeavour to settle the Anglo-Russian dispute, but the British and Russian Commanders are awaiting instructions from Europe.

Lord George Hamilton in the Commons said that the British and Russian sentries on the disputed ground at Tientsin had been strictly ordered not to assume the aggressive and no disturbance was anticipated.

THE DEADLOCK AT TIENTSIN.

Ninety British Marines have arrived at Tientsin from Taku last evening to replace the Indian guards in the disputed territory.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers are expected to arrive there to-day.

It is stated that the Russians are sending reinforcements from Port Arthur to Tientsin.

THE KING'S ACCESSION OATH.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Lord Salisbury in the Lords said it had been agreed to appoint a joint committee on the King's accession oath.

THE DISTURBANCES AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Of 760 arrests made at St. Petersburg last Sunday 377 were women.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

It has been decided that the memorial to Queen Victoria shall be erected in front of Buckingham Palace.

THE CHIEF COMMAND IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to confirm Sir Power Palmer as Commander-in-Chief in India.

The tenure of his office will expire on the 18th March, 1902.

The Secretary of State has appointed Sir Power Palmer to be an extraordinary member of H. E. the Governor-General's Council.

MILITARY NEWS.

As no definite date can yet be fixed regarding the return of the troops on the Indian Establishment from South Africa and China, the Government of India have decided not to reduce their budget estimates for the financial year 1901-02 on this account. The original intention was to show a reduction under Army Services of 35 lakhs.

We stated some of time ago, writes the "Pioneer," that in all probability Sir William Nicholson would not return to India, but it was uncertain what post would be found for him at Army Headquarters. The question has now been settled, as our London correspondent telegraphs this morning, by his appointment as Director of Military Intelligence. Sir John Ardagh is understood to have absolutely repudiated all responsibility for the miscalculations of the War Office in connection with the South African campaign. It has been asserted repeatedly, for instance, that the Intelligence Department stated before the war broke out that the Boers would certainly put a mobile army of 50,000 men, well equipped with modern artillery, in the field. On the other hand, in the despatches recently published, there is General Hunter's statement that "our maps are worse than useless. They are a positive danger and delusion:" and this, though we are told that excellent French maps of the country to which General Hunter referred are in existence, and also that admirable maps, specially executed by the Free State officials shortly before the war, are now used by the Boers. It is quite possible, however, that Sir John Ardagh may have retired voluntarily from a position which, in the midst of the brisk fire between the late Secretary of State for War and the late Commander-in-Chief, could scarcely have been an enviable one.

THE AMERICAN-MARATHI MISSION.

VISIT OF LADY NORTHCOTE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, accompanied by Captain Wood, A. D. C., visited the American-Marathi Mission on Victoria Road, on Tuesday afternoon. Her Excellency was received by Rev. J. E. Abbott, D. D., Miss Abbott, and Miss Millard. Miss Abbott's daily Industrial class of sixty widows, was shown at its usual work of embroidering silk-curtains, knitting caps and other kinds of fancy work, also making garments for the Mission Orphanage. The thirty widows of the Home were also busy with embroideries and in taking care of orphan babies. It was an unusual and interesting sight to see Hindu women of many castes, from Brahmin down to Mahomedan, Christian, and Bene-Israelite women sitting down side by side, enjoying their work in the bright silks. The babies came in for their full share of Her Ladyship's attention. Miss Millard's Class of blind children received Her Excellency's sympathetic interest. They exhibited their bead work of curtains and baskets and also their writing, according to the Braille method, and sang an English song in sweet, plaintive voices. Dr. Abbott then introduced to Her Excellency some of the young men of his Hostel, Christian young men who are in business in the city, and who coming from the country, find here a safe and pleasant home. Her Ladyship expressed herself much pleased with the various forms of benevolence, and the singing of "God save the King" in Marathi, after, she left followed by the salaams and thanks of the women.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 20th.

The s. s. Vauxhall arrived here from Bombay to-day.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Silesia, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 21st instant midnight.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggur 3 30-32.
The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	28 1-16

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

AT the Legislative Council to-day the Budget Statement was presented and the report of the Select Committee on the Native Christians Probate Duties Relief Bill was laid on the table to be discussed on Friday when the Mines bill also will be passed.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS AND THE SUCCESSION ACT.

REMOVAL OF GRIEVANCES.

The Select Committee's report on the Native Christians Probate Relief Bill states that in deference to the arguments adduced on behalf of the Native Christians by Sir Harnam Sigh, the Committee have considerably enlarged the scope of the measure and now propose to exempt Native Christians from the provisions of section 100 of the Indian Succession Act which requires the taking out of letters of administration. They also propose to empower Native Christians to take out certificates under the Succession Certificates Act on payment of duty on the amount of debt comprised in the certificate, instead of being compelled whenever they have to resort to the court for recovery of debt to take out letters of administration and pay duty on the entire estate. This concedes practically everything asked.

LADY CURZON'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

Her Excellency Lady Curzon and children, escorted by Captain Tyrrell, will leave to-morrow night by special train, arriving at Bombay at noon on Saturday and embarking the same afternoon on board the s. s. India for home.

INDIAN ARMY REFORM.

The decision is announced to add another British Officer to every Native Infantry regiment, being a total increase of 133 officers in addition to the 92 extra officers sanctioned last year. The majority are to be added this year. Seven officers also are to be added to the Army Veterinary Department in India this year and nine lakhs of rupees are to be spent on the formation in the India Office Schools of instruction for Mounted Infantry which is tobe made an important feature of the army of India.

THE METROPOLITAN.

The Metropolitan has been compelled by ill-health to take sick leave for six months and sails from Bombay on the 6th April. Archdeacon Stokes will act as Commissary during his Lordship's absence.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, Governor of Bombay, left Bombay yesterday evening at 5-30 o'clock from the Apollo Bunder for Kanara. His Excellency arrived at the Bunder punctual to the official time of departure, attended by a detachment of the Body-guard, and Captain Wood, A. D. C. in attendance. At the Bunder Pavillion there were present to meet the Governor Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Towaley Filgate, Inspector General of Prisons of the Bombay Presidency; Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Secretary to Government in Political Department, Mr. H. C. Guinn Secretary to Government in General Department; Mr. Cadell, Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; Mr. Kursundas Chhabildas, newly appointed acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and Sirdar Oomer Jamal. Of his Excellency's staff who awaited his arrival at the Bunder were Mr. Claude Hill, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Lieut. Col. R. Owen, Military Secretary, Lieut. Col. Crolay R A M C; Captain the Honorable C F Greville A D C; Captain W W James, A D C; Subedar Major Abdul Karim, A D C; and Captain Pollard, commanding H E. the Governor's Body-guard. On alighting at the pavilion his Excellency shook hands and held a brief conversation with some of the gentlemen present after which he left in the R. I. M. S. launch Bee for the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Puchamba. A salute of seventeen gun was fired from the saluting battery to announce his Excellency's departure.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT TRIMULGHERRY.

SIX GUNNERS KILLED.

A HYDERABAD (Deccan) correspondent says:—A terrible accident occured on Tuesday morning at 10-15 at Trimulgherry, in the gun-shed of the 9th Heavy Battery of Royal Garrision Artillery. It seems that six artillerymen were engaged in emptying 70-pound shells, when a charge suddenly exploded, killing Gunners Field, Byrne, Wade and Gunnet instantaneously. Two others, Gunners Mulcahy and Hogan, died while being conveyed to hospital. There were some five-and-twenty artillerymen in the shed when the explosion occurred, but only those close to the shell were killed. The sentry at the gate, Byrne, was killed on the spot, his carbine being picked up some 50 yards away. Gunner Wade's head was found on the top of the shed the rest of his body being blown to fragmkuts, Sergeant Atkins was seriously injured, and is not expected to recover, and Sergeant Parry was slightly injured. Farrier-Sergeant Stewart behaved with the greatest gallantry in rushing into the shed, which caught fire at once, and assisted the wounded. The fire-engine of the 23rd Battery was on the spot at once, and put out the conflagration. The shed where the explosion occurred presented a dreadful sight, being strewn with mangled flesh and pools of blood. General Wodehouse and all the District Staff were soon on the spot, and did all that was possible to relieve the suffering of the wounded. The origin of the accident is not known yet, but an enquiry will be held. Sergeant Atkins, who was seriously injured died, next evening. A Court of Enquiry was held on Tuesday evening, consisting of Colonel Brunker, R. H. A., and Major Kincaid Smith, of the 4th Hussars, as members, and Colonel Grove-White, of the Middlesex Regiment, as president.

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS BALL.

THE children's fancy dress ball given by Lady Jenkins yesterday afternoon at her bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, was quite a success and the young guests numbering about a hundred and fifty, dressed in various fancy costumes, enjoyed a very happy afternoon. The band of the 21st Regiment, Bombay Infantry, played selections of music at intervals to amuse the children. The youngsters began to arrive after 4 o'clock and were received by Lady Jenkins, who conducted them into one of the lower rooms, which was, for the time being, converted into a dancing hall, its floor being covered with white cloth. After the children had gathered together, they were taken into the compound, where they sat in a semi-circle and were photographed at different distances. The merry crowd again trooped into the hall, where they amused themselves by dancing. Then the gay little people sat down to excellent tea at tables provided in one of the upper rooms. After playing at divers games, the little ones left much delighted and cheerful at the hospitality of their hostess. Her Excellency Lady Northcote, attended by Colonel Owen, was present at the entertainment.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 26th January amounts to Rs. 3,083, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,983; the total earnings from 1st to 26th January shows Rs. 12,489, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,324.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

WAR PICTURE EXHIBITION.

THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

AN attactive exhibition of paintings of the war in South Africa by Mr. Mortimer Menpes has opened at the rooms of the Fine Arts Society in New Bond-street. The personal and local interest of the exhibition threatens almost to exceed the artistic, for Africa is not the El Dorado of the artist, nor are the storm and stress of war the ideal atmosphere for a painter. Nevertheless the cleverness and resource of Mr. Menpes must command admiration. He is never content with traditional methods if those methods prove insufficient to express what he wants. So we are not surprised to find that in technical treatment these paintings differ considerably from the work of most other artists. The paper or cardboard is first prepared with a coating of genuine Chinese white, laid on horizontally and vertically with a broad brush, leaving the surface with the grained appearance of canvas. Upon this prepared ground of pure white Mr. Menpes paints his picture in pure water colour. He is thus able to combine the brilliancy of pastel with the convenience and fixity of water colour, while at the same time he retains the freedom of execution which is one of the attributes of oil painting. This, then, is the method, at present, of his painting. As to the matter, we do not expect romantic beauty in South Africa in war-time, and are not disappointed to find so little. Nevertheless, in the blue and purple haze of evening which suffuses the painting of Bloemfontein cemetery, and in the sunny rose garden in which stands the "Little Africander," we remember that these qualities are missing only because Mr. Menpes has sterner stuff to chronicle.

There are in the exhibition many portraits of well-known Generals and other men connected with South Africa and the war; some of them are good likenesses, while others are exceedingly poor. The portrait of Mr. Rhodes as seen in No. 101 is admirable. It is the man himself, showing in his face the character which has made him and marred him, with his perfections and imperfections thick upon him. But there are others which, we feel, do him unnecessary injustice. No 19 shows him as a commonplace planter on horseback. In No. 49 he is affected and feeble; in No. 54 affected and insolent. Mr. Kipling, Dr. Conan Doyle, and Mr. Winston Churchill are also here in duplicate, though no one would identify the author of "Soldiers Three" in No. 8. Lord Roberts, Generals Hector Macdonald, Pole-Carew, and French, and the Dukes of Norfolk and Marlborough are also among Mr. Menpes sitters. The note of colour in the exhibition is low, though always harmonious, and this is a little surprising, as Mr. Menpes' love of colour is generally so conspicuous as to be almost overwhelming. It is this love which has sent him to Mexico and almost naturalised him in Japan, and we had expected that he would have forced it even out of arid South Africa. But he has not done so, though we see the signs of it in the brilliant yellows of the "Boer Waggon commandeered and used by the Red Cross" (No 16), in "A Garden at Bloemfontein" (No 29), "On the Road to Kimberley (No 43), and in the "Bloemfontein Cemetery" already mentioned. The cleverest and most audacious of his work will be found in his pen drawings, which are all brilliant.

In the March number of the "Magazine of Art," the editor, Mr. Spielmann, discourses pleasantly and with knowledge of the late Queen's influence on the Fine Arts. He does not presume to decide whether the Queen could or could not have effected more for art than she did. Of the foreign artists employed by Queen Victoria we have heard much, and even Mr. Spielmann's list of British painters commissioned during the period of the reign does not entirely reconcile us. But it is well to remember how genuine was the Queen's love of art, as she conceived it, and how eager she was to help the cause whenever it lay in her power. That her taste was not entirely "Early Victorian" is witnessed by the collection, in the later years, at Windsor, of a set of Mr. Whistler's etchings. There must be some other and more intricate explanation of the official attitude of the Court towards the English arsists.

It is inconceivable, for example, that the King, in those hurried hours since the late Queen's death, could have had either the time or the opportunity to concern himself with the details of the new coinage; and no one imagines—and far be it from my purpose to suggest—that he is responsible for the course adopted. And yet here, if ever, is an opportunity lost for the revival in England of the art of numismatics. The coins of the late reign were designed at the low-water period of English applied-art, and, once adopted, change was difficult. In early times it was the province of genius to supply the medal or the money-token that commemorated the reigning dynasty, and during the finest period of die-engraving, in the Spartan and Theban supremacies, coins and medals were produced which remain as the most glorious examples of classic artistry. Variety of action, sculpturesque largeness of design, and richness of ornamentation were the characterics of these most beautiful coins; and since their date the art has declined. It has reached its lowest ebb in the twentieth century, when Royal officialdom is content to call in, not an artist, but merely an official engraver of the Mint to design the new coinage of the British Empire. The King, we learn, has given this gentleman a sitting, and with the aid, no doubt, of a choice selection of photographs, the engraver will set to work to produce a likeness which will convince everybody and please none. Against the operator himself, who has loyally responded to the calls of his office, no one has not a word to say, except that his artistic possibilities and performances are entirely unknown. On the other hand, there are men, known to the world, the choice of the Royal Academy, who could have done something, perhaps much, to redeem the record. Had the selection lain within the province of the King, we can imagine him applying to Mr. Alfred Gilbert, the designer of the exquisite tomb to the Duke of Clarence in the Memorial Chapel, or to Mr. Onslow Ford, or to Mr. Frampton. Mr. Gilbert, indeed, is a worker in metals of a quality rare in the history of art. Had he essayed the task it might have been that some even of the glory of King Edward's reign would have been reflected, to the edification of our descendants, in the exquisite traceries of a coin of the period. Is it too late to hope that the step taken is not irretrievable? Would it not be well if the Government appointed a small Committee on the subject? Sir Edward Poynter and one or two of the officials at the British Museum could decide the question at a sitting. If it turned out that the engraver of the Mint was more competent than any other artist, by all means let him pursue his undertaking to the end.

Something of the same unfathomable influence is apparent in the arrangements for the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. If an artistic chronicle of the voyage is wanted—and certainly it would be of interest—it is obvious that the very best talent should be employed. Here again, nobody desires to say a word against the Chevalier de Martino as the official marine-painter of the late Court. But he has sent pictures to exhibitions, and has thus measured himself against less famous men, and the result is that his work proves him to be an artist of only moderate quality. He is the author of studio battle pictures of a hundred years, ago, the pleasant things that our ancestors who fought at the Nile or Trafalgar would have delighted to hang on their bedroom walls. We all hope that the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will not include any of these exciting incidents, and it is therefore most difficult to discover where the Chevalier de Martino will "come in."

Mr. Benson's excellent Shakespearean company is at its best in comedy. Mr. Ashe, Mr. Weir, Mr. Swete, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Clarence, its most brillant members, are comedians first of all; comedians with the breadth, the good humour, the fancy, which enables them together to convey the atomsphere of such a play as they presented in a way which is impossible to a school of actors trained in the littlenesses of drawing-room melodrama. From the moment of the rise of the curtain, the tone of their play was set. With an admirable elocutionist like Mr. Arthur Whitby to give dignity to the introductory part of Duke Frederick, without making it ponderous, with the valuable performance of Mr. Ashe as Charles the Wrestler, with the spirited old Adam of Mr. Brydone, with Mr. Weir's genial Touchstone, and later with the Jaques of Mr. Lyall Swete, who was really excellent in his reading of the part as one well within the comedy frame of the play instead of as a morbid bore—no Rosalind and no Orlando could have wished a more appropriate background to be created by the secondary characters. But neither Mrs. Benson's Rosalind nor Mr. Benson's Orlando completed the composition in quite the same spirit. With Mrs. Benson love seemed to make Rosalind either wofully depressed or aggressively skittish. There was little of that full-blooded welcome of both the sentiment and the humour of the situation which the part suggests. And if Mr. Benson, ably seconded by Mr. Ashe, gave a rendering of the wrestling scene which was not merely vigorous, his performance in the later acts bore the charecter of a rather careless cynicism for a young man whose sentimental fancy demands constant expression in occasional verse. It is easy to go to the extreme of making a lackadaisical Orlando; but in avoiding it the actor should surely remember that the man was, after all, a sentimentalist. To turn again to the secondary characters, Miss C. Robertson gave a performance of Celia which was refreshingly humorous throughout, and really charming in the first act. Later, perhaps, through being hampered by the very inappropriate costume of a shepherdess at a charity bazaar, she was inclined to lay too much stress on the comic possibilities of the part, instead of the comedy realities of the character. As Corin and William, Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Charence were alike excellent. The performance as a whole, in spite of some shortcomings in the principal part, and in spite of some irritating delays caused by a rather unwarranted insistence on musical numbers, is in many ways worthy of very high praise. It must be remembered that probably no existing company but Mr. Benson's could hope to give a production where the smallest parts are acted in such a way as not only to give an intelligent rendering of the individual characters, but something of the true spirit of poetical comedy.

The revival of Mr. Pinero's play "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," at the Royalty, should be welcome to all those who are interested in drama in London. It is now nearly six years since the play was produced by Mr. Hare at the Garrick, and Mr. Pinero has done nothing for the stage since of equal merit. "The Benefit of the Doubt" was clever, but not poignantly interesting; "The Princess and the Butterfly," slight and very nearly dull; "Trelawny of The Wells," merely an agreeable trifle. "The Gay Lord Quex," Mr. Pinero's greatest London success since "Mrs. Tanqueray," was only a clever piece of theatrical artifice, not a really human and moving drama. "Quex," in fact, belonged to the school of Scribe, whereas "Mrs. Ebbsmith" belongs rather to the school of Ibsen. It is natural, therefore, that "Quex" should in London have achieved the greater popular success. Ibsen has never rivalled Scribe, in mere popularity. But the dramatic critic is bound to recognise that of the two, plays "Mrs. Ebbsmith" represents work of higher order. "The Gay Lord Quex," at the best, was merely an example of what a thoroughly accomplished craftsman can do with rather ordinary materials when he wishes to produce a popular drawing-room comedy. The "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" showed us Mr. Pinero disdaining the mere trick work of the contemporary stage, and endeavouring to draw a real woman grappling with areal problem. As we witness the play, we seem to be watching not the fictitious fortunes of a stage heroine, but the struggles of an actual living woman, whom fate, not the dramatist, has placed in a position of supreme difficulty, and who fights a terrible battle against overwhelming odds. That Mr. Pinero should make us feel this almost personal interest in his heroine is no slight achievement. Probably the play would hold the attention more completely if the ending of the third act were more in key with the rest. The scene in which Mrs. Ebbsmith throws a Bible into the fire, and then, with a sudden revulsion of feeling, pulls it out again, seriously burning her arm in the process, is like a patch of scarlet in the middle of a picture conceived in sombre gradations of grey. Its violence uspets the balance of the composition, and as a result the last act is something of an anti-climax. Moreover, it is at least a question whether the representation of physical pain of this kind upon the stage is not outside the limits of art. Those persons who saw the part played by Miss Olga Nethersole at the Garrick just before the piece was originally withdrawn may remember that she gave a scream of mere animal agony as the curtain fell, which proved an almost intolerable trial to the nerves of the audience. Fortunately Mrs. Campbell, in this point as in others, plays in the part with more discretion, and indeed her performance is one of the finest things she has ever done. The role is a far more difficult one to interpret than that, for example, of Mrs. Tandueraty, and it is therefore the more to her credit that she is seen to such advantage in it. There is probably no other English actress who could play it with anything like the same effect. One of the most interesting things in the revival is the appearance of Mr. Arliss in the part of the Duke of St. Olpherts, originally played—in his finest manner—by Mr. Hare. Mr. Arliss is a character actor of rare skill, as his performance of the mask-seller in Mr. Max Beerbohm's "Happy Hypocrite" showed, and he acted the Duke with great humour and intelligence. Miss Winifred Fraser was, on the whole satisfactory as Mrs. Thorpe, and Mr. Gerald Du Maurier was quite excellent in the small part of Sir Sandford Cleeve. Mr. Courtney Thorpe rather over-emphasised the unamiable side of Lucas Cleeve's character, and made it more difficult for us to understand Mrs. Ebbsmith's infatuation for him than Mr. Pinero probably intended. The revival was received with immense favour by a crowded house, and Mrs. Campbell was recalled again and again at the close of each act.

Mr. Gilbert Murray's three-act tragedy "Andromache" was produced on Thursday by the Stage Society at the Garrick Theatre. The play is a very able piece of work, full of poetic feeling and subtle dramatic effect. Mr. Murray takes the licence, assumed by the Greek tragic writers, of giving his own version of the events which befell Andromache in her captivity in Phthia. His version is very different from that of Euripides, and still more, it need scarcely be said, from that of Racine. He makes Andromache a woman whom long suffering has made wise and humane far beyond her surroundings and beyond her age—nay, if it comes to that, far beyond ours. The other personages, on the contrary, are pourtrayed not precisely as savages but as victims to every sort of savage superstition. This insistence on the stage of culture with anthropology tells us to have been probably that of the heroic age is somewhat bewildering to popular audiences accustomed to a conventionalised Hellas; but Mr. Murray extracts some interesting and original effects from it. In the end Pyrrhus is killed by one of the followers of Orestes. Hermione, in an access of rage and terror, stabs the "witch-wife" Andromache and the young Molossus is left King of Phthia. The acting was very creditable, considering the novelty of the matter dealt with.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

THE MIKADO.

THE Bandmann Opera Company made a happy selection in producing Gilbert and Sullivan's greatest triumph, "the Mikado." The opera is always a favourite one with theatre-goers and it is safe to say that a more excellent rendering of it has never been given in Bombay than that given before a crowded house last night. The Bandmann Opera Company is par excellence the strongest we have ever had in India and a special feature about it is the strength of the chorus, all the members being trained singers. The opera is too well known to require any synopsis of the plot, and it suffices to say that the principal roles were done justice to by Messrs. Cole, Rutter, Coyne and Miss Darley, Miss Palmer, and Miss Forsyth.

THE Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras had intended to preach the first of a series of three sermons on "The Atonement" at St. George's Cathedral on Sunday, but His Lordship has not quite recovered from the attack of influenza which has confined him to his house, though we are glad to learn that he is making good progress. In the Bishop's absence the Reverend H. C. Parker, M.A., Acting Domestic Chaplain, occupied the pulpit.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

LAST night a very successful and enjoyable concert was given in the Town Hall in aid of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. In spite of another powerful attraction there was a large audience, Scotsmen and Scotswomen in Bombay, and others besides, giving ample evidence of the interest taken in the admirable institution at Mahim. The artistes were some of the best known amateurs in Bombay. The progamme was essentially Scottish and for the most part would have delighted the heart of that apostle of Scottish song, the late Professor Blackie. Further interest was given to the entertainment by the Pipers of the Royal Scots Regiment who at intervals thrilled the audience with enjoyment of the bag pipes weird music. The programme was opened by the Orphanage children who sang most tastefully and spiritedly, George Barker's fine song, "The Scottish Blue Bells." Mr. Neville Medley gave an excellent rendering of "Flora Macdonald's Lament." Miss Moore sang the popular "Robin Adair" very prettily and effectively and as an encore gave "A may morning." That fine air "McGregor's Gathering" was sung with great spirit and in a most artistic and finished way by Mr. Edgar Faulkner who was enthusiastically applauded. Miss Muir Mackenzie contributed a pianoforte solo, which was very admirably played and won much applause. Mr. J. P. Chrystal recited very capitally the humorous piece "Jeems, a Bachelor." One of the great successes of the evening was Madame Duran's singing of Edwin Lloyds' joyous lyric "'Tis the Spring," which was received with great appreciation. This item closed the first part of the programme. The second part opened with the duet "O Wert thou in the Cauld Blast" most effectively sung by Mrs. Tulloch and Mrs. Macbeth. Mr. D. B. Binning made a hit with the humorous song "Ma Bonnie Jean" and was loudly applauded. Miss Mayhew, whose singing is always admired, sang "The Spinning Wheel" a very pretty song, with exceeding charm. The audience marked their appreciation in enthusiastic fashion and she was obliged to respond to demands for an encore, her second contribution being "Allan Water". Mr. H.W. Astell played a selection from "Il Trovatore" as a violin solo in admirable style. The conclusion of the programme was reached with "There was a Lad" and "Auld Lang Syne" which were spirittedly sung as part songs by Mrs. Crimmin, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Slater, Mr. Tulloch, Mr. Binning, Dr. McDonald and Mr. Medley. The audience joined in the last item with great verve. Throughout they were intensely appreciative and, judging from the appearance of the house, the funds of the Institution in whose aid the concert was promoted, should be materially assisted. There were some vacant seats owing to rival attractions, but ticket for the whole of the places in the centre of the hall had been sold. H. E. Lady Northcote was among those present.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

List of Entries for to-day:—

1st Race.—Handicap for yachts exceeding 5 tons (T. M.) belonging to any Royal or recognised Yacht Club. Entrance, Rs. 10. 1st Prize, Rs. 150; 2nd Prize, Rs. 75; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 40. To start with time in hand.

Course No. 11 (modified), viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port; round the two Red Channel Buoys (W. N. W. and N. of Butcher Id.), respectively, round B. W. H. S. Buoy (N. N. E. of Elephanta Id.), round Barnacle Beacon and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them all to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 17·4 miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Owner.	H'cap.	Start at. H. Ms.
Forella	Cutter	Mr C T R Scovell	Allows	2-17
Turquoise	Lug	Mr F Tebbs	6 Ms	2-41
Sapphire	Lug	Mr E S Luard	6 Ms	2-41
Stella	Yawl	Col H W Boyd, I M S.	8 Ms	2-39
Chita	Yawl	Mr E Comber	15 Ms	2-32
Melody	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth	16 Ms	2-31
Nanta	Lug	Mr G T W Olver	21 Ms	2-26
Isca	Cutter	Mr J P Chrystal	32 Ms	2-15

2nd Race.—Handicap for yachts of 5 tons (T. M.) and under belonging to any Royal or recognised Yacht Club. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75; and 2nd Prize, Rs. 40. To start with time in hand.

Course No 10, *viz.*, from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port; round the two Red Channel Buoys (W. N. W. and N. of Butcher Id.), respectively, round Markboat with 'R' flag on Morings Buoy (N.E. of Butcher Id.), round Butcher Beacon and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them all to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 12·5 miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Owner.	H'cap.	Start at. H. Ms.
Pixie	Sloop	Mr E R Smetham	A low	3.11
Ian	Cutter	Mr W F Potts	Allow	3-11
Hulia	Sloop	Mr C W S Coo	9 Ms	3 5
Dart	Sloop	Mr C C Swetenham	21 Ms	2-50
Cyghet	Yawl	Mr W W Patric	21 Ms	2-50

3rd Race.—For Boats of the Club's 'Tomtit' class. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75; and 2nd Prize, Rs. 40. To start at 3·20 p.m.

Course No. 14, followed by No 13, viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and round the P. and O. Mooring Buoy 'B' (off Cross Id.), leaving both to port; round North Karanja Buoy, round Committee Vessel, round Middle Ground Buoy and round Markboat with 'R' flag at South Troopship Buoy, leaving them all to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 10·4 miles.

Boat's name.	Colour of Hull.	Owner.
Titmouse	Varnish	Mr R H H Hopkins
Meg	Varnish	Mr C H Byrne
Clutha	Red	Capt G Lamb, I M S
Tomtit	Grey	Dr F M Gibson

4th Race.—For licensed Karachi and Jolly boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30; Prize, Rs. 20; and third Prize, Rs. 10.

Course No. 1, *viz.*, from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and back to Committee Vessel, leaving all morks to starboard Length of course 7·1 miles.

Boat's name.	Licence No.	Entered by
Mahmudi	4	Mahomed Husein
Bhawani	8	Jainoodin
Luxmi	10	Shrawan Kolli
Rahmani	14	Shaik Abdool
Dustugiri	25	Mahomed Ebrahim
Hindoostan	30	Abdool Rahman

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	3	7
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	5	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	35	40	67
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	38	18	37
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	22	63
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	19	33
G Mahim and Worli	17	23	34
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	43
Total	110	152	316
Total plague deaths to date	90,419	75,390	
Same date last year	134	96	365

ONE of the finest collections of ancient Roman pottery ever found in Kent has just been discovered quite close to Walmer Castle. The discovery was made by Messrs. Mawson, landscape gardeners, of Windermere, while excavating at Walmer Lodge. Altogether the collection comprises about forty pieces, which have been removed to one of the buildings adjoining the grounds, where they are now being privately exhibited. According to archæological authorities who have seen them, some of the specimens are very valuable, and about 1,600 years is considered the period they have been buried. Some of the pieces of pottery are in a remarkable state of preservation, and have the glaze still upon them. They were found in two separate sets, some distance apart, two feet below the surface, and evidently marked the sites of two interments, one probably of some distinguished person. Each collection followed a line running north and south, and accompanied a cinerary urn which contained human remains. One of these urns is a beautifully-fashioned green glass vessel, which was found inside a large wine jar of the period, together with a water-bottle and another specimen of the potter's art. Some of the articles still bear the name of the maker. It is recalled that some years ago, when the new parish church was built at Walmer, the excavations disclosed several articles of Roman pottery.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the committee held yesterday, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya presided, and there were also present Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Katrak, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, C. I. E.

WELL ON THE ESPLANADE.

The Committee considered letter to the President and a member of the Corporation from Mr. Pragmal Liladhar and others residents of Fort, North, stating that they had learned with extreme regret the instructions of the Commissioner to fill in the wells situated in the Esplanade near Waudby road, which had for years past been used by them for domestic and religious purposes. The Corporation was requested to ask the Commissioner to allow the wells to stand.

There was also the letter of the Commissioner before the Committee, submitting a plan of the Hornby Road plot, showing the arrangements of plots and roads approved of by the City Improvement Trust, and requesting the sanction of the Corporation to the closing of the wells referred to above, subject to certain conditions.

The consideration of the matter was postponed till the next meeting.

THE WATER-WORKS ENGINEER.

The Executive-Engineer in his letter to the Commissioner on the subject of the breakage of the Tansa duct, near Bhandoop, stated that he took that opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Commissioner the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Bharda, the acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, in carrying out the work. Mr. Bharda was untiring in his exertions to carry it out expeditiously and satisfactorily and was able to complete it within a short time.

The letter was recorded.

The Commissioner, in his memorandum, stated that Mr. Bharda did excellent work.

Mr. Lund, who visited the works daily, testified to the skill and labour brought to bear on the works by Mr. Bharda.

It was then resolved that the Committee were glad to note the commendation passed by the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer on Mr. Bharda for the good work he had done.

A COMPROMISE.

The Committee considered the report of their sub-Committee regarding the Municipal Solicitors, bill for revision of the Municipal Act.

After some discussion it was resolved that the correspondence regarding the cost incurred in preparing amendments of the Act, together with the sub-committee's report thereon, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that the matter might be left to the Commissioner for arrangement by a compromise.

COUNSEL'S OPINION RE WATER TAX.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissoiner forwarding the following Counsel's opinion on the water-tax question.

OPINION OF COUNSEL (THE HON'BLE MR. SCOTT AND Mr Inverarity) re Water tax.

Amended opinion of Counsel (Mr. Scott) re Water Tax.

QUERIES.

1. Whether in determining under Section 123, the rate at which the water tax shall be levied for the year 1901-1902, the Corpotation should or can exclude from consideration as part of the proceeds of the tax the item of Rs. 4 38,000, estimated as the aggregate of the sums to be debited to Municipal Departments in respect of their cosumption of water during the year; in other words, whether that sum having been treated for budget purposes as revenue from water, the Corporation can determine a rate, which, added to that sum, is estimated to result in a total amount exceeding the estimate of "the expenses of providing a water supply for the City, viz. Rs. 16,24,000.

OPINION.

1. In my opinion the Corporation can and should exclude from consideration the item of Rs. 4,38,000.

Section 140 (a) in my opinion means that the water tax must, as far as is reasonable, be fixed, to produce a sum which will be sufficient to meet the annual expenses incident to the provision of a water supply for the City. It is clear that no revenue is received from water rates levied on lands vesting in the Corporation and the sum of Rs. 4,38,000 must be disregarded in estimating the actual receipts which can be set against the water expenditure.

Section 140 and the following Sections deal with the levy or recovery of taxes, and I think very express words would be necessary to establish that the legislature intended the taxing body to recover taxes from itself. The words "buildings and lands in the City, in Section 140 do not necessarily mean "all buildings and lands" and it is clear from Section 141 that they were not intended to have that meaning.

Section 141 provides that the water tax is to be levied "only" in respect of premises—

(a) With a private water supply or capable of getting a private supply, or

(b) situated in a part of the city in which the Commissioner has given notice that the Corporation can provide all premises with a reasonable supply of water.

The terms of Sub-section (b) are wide enough to embrace Municipal buildings and lands, and, if such buildings or lands were held by some lessee directly from the Corporation, assessment would be leviable from him in respect of his occupation (see Section 146 (1) I do not think, however, that so long as such buildings and lands remain in the occupation of the Corporation the assessment would be leviable. As I have said above, I think there is an apriori improbability in this theory that the legislature intended the Corporation to tax itself and such taxation would be useless for revenue purposes; it would merely relieve one class of rate payers at the expense of another. I think moreover that the Sections 143, 146 and 148 indicate that the Corporation is intended to be exempt from payment of property taxes. In Section 143 the general tax is made leviable in respect of all buildings and lands but the Corporation property is expressly exempt. This so far as the general tax is concerned puts an end to any question of the liability of the Corporation. Sections 146 and 148 need therefore only be considered with regard to the other property taxes, i. e., water and halalkhor. The persons from whom property taxes can be levied are persons occupying immediately from the Government, Corporation or a Fazendar (Section 143 (1) and persons not so occupying. I do not think the Corporation fall under either category. Section 148 shows that the person primarily liable is entitled to credit for the sum leviable from his landlord, except in the case of Government and the Corporation. This is another indication of the intention to exempt the Corporation from liability.

I understand that the greater part of the sum of Rs. 4,33,000 is attributable to a calculation of the amount of water used in flushing sewers and watering streets. The cost of this water could in no case be estimated as revenue since underground sewers and streets would not be assessable if the water were supplied by an outside Corporation with powers of taxation. As authority for this I may refer to the Erith case, 1893 A. C. at page 598, as establishing the non-assessability of underground sewers and Lambeth *vs.* London County Council, 1897, A. C. page 625 and the Putney Bridge case, 7 Q. B. D., 223, as establishing the non-assessability of premises dedicated to the public—a category in which the streets in Bombay City must be included.

QUERIES.

2. Whether the estimate of Revenue from water can under the circumstances be fixed at a higher aggregate figure than Rs. 16,24,000.

OPINION.

2. It follows from the above remarks that in my opinion this question must be answered in the negative.

QUERY

3. Whether defects of previous years amounting since 1885, to some 35 lakhs of rupees, can be taken into account and recouped to some extent in subsequent years.

OPINION

3. In my opinion they cannot be taken into account as they have actually been paid out of the Municipal Fund.

QUERY

4. Whether in determining the rate on the basis of Revenue and expenses the income for water sold outside the City or within the City, but not for the purposes of or in connection with any particular buildings or lands, should be excluded.

And to advise generally.

OPINION

4. I do not think this is necessary since in my opinion the rate may be fixed so as to cover all expenses incident to the provision of a water supply.

(SD.) BASIL SCOTT.

Bombay, 18th February 1901.
Amended on 14th March 1901

Amended opinion of Mr. Inverarity to the same Queries as submitted to counsel (Mr. Scott), *re* water tax.

1. This question raises the point whether under the Municipal Act buildings and lands belonging to the Municipality are assessable to the water tax.

Any lands or buildings that are let are assessable and the tax is payable by the occupier (Section 146), who cannot recover the same from the Municipality (section 148).

As to lands and buildings in the occupation of the Municipality, I am of opinion that Section 141, clause *b* would include any such property of the Municipality within the areas affected by clause *b*, but it does not follow that the water tax can be levied, for I find that under Section 146 property taxes can only be levied on (1) the occupier when he holds from Government, the Corporation or a fazindar and in other cases only from the individuals mentioned in 143 (2) *a*, *b* and *c*; *a* and *b* do not apply to the Municipality for if they let the occupier pays and *c* only remains, viz., "a person in whom the right to let the propriety on question vests."

In my opinion the Municipality has not the right to let a great portion of the property vested in them, *e.g.*

the street, the sewers, and buildings connected with the drainage system. It follows that water tax cannot be levied from them in respect of such property but only from property in their occupation which they have the right to let.

I therefore think that the Rs. 4,38,000, or at any rate so much thereof as is not applicable to property which the Municipality have a right to let ought not to be taken into account in estimating the water revenue.

Before any property can be rated some person must be found who can be called on to pay the rate in respect of it because the rate is on the person and not on the property, the property being only the standard by which the person is to be rated (see Boyle on rating p. 60). As I have shown above unless you can find a person who fills one of the descriptions given in Section 146 the property cannot be rated. My opinion has been given entirely on the special wording of the Municipal Act, but I may add that according to the English cases where the poor rates are levied from "the occupier" underground sewers are held not rateable, though above-ground sewers works are rateable it being held that underground sewers are not capable of beneficial occupation. This practice the House of Lords refused to disturb though they evidently thought that on principle underground sewer ought to be rated. See "London County Council v Erith, &c., App. Ca 1893 p 562.

Highways also cannot be rated in England as they are not in the exclusive occupation of any one.

2. Under Section 115 no more than Rs. 16,24,000, can be spent for supplying water, for this sum I understand has been adopted by the Corporation and has become a budget grant under Section 130, as no more can be spent, I think the Corporation are not justified in taxing at a rate which will produce a higher revenue except for such additional sum as they estimate will be required to meet possible expenditure in respect of the water supply which might be spent under Section 115 Clause 2.

3. I think they cannot be taken into account. These deficits have been paid and consequently it is not necessary to raise any monies to pay these expenses.

4. I think such items need not be taken into account, they would no doubt have to be taken into account, if the Municipality were under any duty to treat what I will call their water property as a distinct asset as to which a separate account must be kept to which all receipts and expenditure should be credited and debited, but the Municipal Act does not appear to me to impose any such duty. On the contrary, under Section 111 all monies go to the credit of "the Muncipal Fund" and under Section 118 such monies are directed to be applied in payment of all expenditure under Sections 61, 62 and 63. It therefore seems to me that those monies as well as the water tax itself when paid into the Muncipal fund lose their indemnity and could be applied for other purposes than the water supply of the City. I think money received for water sold as stated is proceeds of disposal of property by the Corporation" within Section 111, Clause 1.

Generally.—I think that the Corporation can fix on any water tax they think is reasonable with reference to the expenses of providing a water supply for the City. That no Court would interfere with a proper exercise of the discretion given to them and if they "bona fide" came to the conclusion that the expenditure would amount to 20 lacs they could tax so as to raise that amount, and no one would be allowed to say that in his opinion 16 lacs expenditure was all that was required. But if the Corporation adopt the budget estimate of 15 lacs which in effect is expressing their opinion that that is the expenditure required and then proceed to raise a revenue by taxation of 19 lacs, I think they would exceed their powers. I may point out that there is no duty to estimate the expenditure exactly. It would be impossible to do so. Section 132 contemplates le s expenditure than the estimated expenditure in which case the balance of money unexpended can either be taken into account in the opening balance of the Municipal fund of the next year or expended on the object originally intended. So that if a balance of revenue raised by water tax remains in hand the Act authorizes it being placed to the Municipal fund generally and it need not be carried over to the next year.

(Sd.) J. D. INVERARITY.
(Amended on 11th March 1901.)

Feburary 7th, 1901.

The consideration of the question was postponed till the nex week.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TRAMWAY QUESTION.

REVIEWING the vexed controversy regarding the Bombay Tramways, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" states:—At last the Tramway question which was the subject of so much controversy both inside and outside the Corporation has been satisfactorily settled. Indeed the tact and judgment with which the matter has been gone into, and the business-like manner in which it has been ultimately settled, reflect great credit upon the Corporation. The committee appointed to report upon this matter, as well as the Municipal Commissioner, deserve the best thanks of the rate-payers. But for the zeal and foresight of the MunicipalCommi-sioner the tramway difficulty would not have been solved in the very advantageous and satisfactory manner in which it has been done.

The "Gujerati" discourses:—In spite of the lamentations and discouraging prophesies of interested croakers, the Tramway question has reached a very satisfactory stage. The successful construction of the Tansa Waterworks has hitherto been regarded as the highest achievement of the local municipality. But the satisfactory solution of the Tramway question is perhaps entitled to rank as a still higher civic performance. The financial part of the business was fraught with very serious difficulties and it must be said that the Committee appointed by the Corporation have with the valuable assistance rendered by the Municipal Commissioner surmounted them with success.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN AND THE KHOJAS.

The native journals speak very highly of the decision of character shown by H. H. the Aga Khan in the matter of the schism among the Khojas. The "Rast Goftar" observes: Nothing could have been better conceived to prevent the still glowing embers of religious fanaticism and sectarian hatred from being once more fanned into flames, than the prompt decision taken by his Highness the Aga Khan with regard to those who were responsible for the unhappy disturbances of Saturday last. No one would have imagined that the immediate result of the secession of a handful of Khoja families from the Aga Khan would be the cold blooded crime that was committed in open day on the morning of the 9th inst. The incident has shown what the timely and resolute action of a really capable and enlightened head of a community may do for peace and order in a country, torn by such acute religious differences and racial dissensions. By this timely step, his Highness the Aga Khan has not only done an important service to the Khojas, who were in mortal terror of such outrages being repeated, but put both the Government and the neighbouring communities under a lasting obligation. A less enlightened chief than he might have helped to accentuate the unhappy differences and to add to the difficulties of restoring peace and quiet.

THE NEW HINDU MAGISTRATE.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law, as Third Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, the "Indian Spectator" remarks:—We think this appointment must give general satisfaction. Mr. Karsandas is not quite a novice on the Bench. He has acted for seven years as a Judge in the Junagbad State. His career as a Municipal Councillor here at once marked him out as an intelligent lawyer of independent spirit, which he has inherited from his father, Mr. Chabildas Lalcobhoy, who also has been known as a free-lance. In Mr. Karsandas we will see a Hindoo on the Magisterial Bench after many years, and we think the Hindoo community will now be satisfied that they have also had a representative of theirs on the Bench.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—The appointment of Mr. Kursondas Chubildas will no doubt meet with general approval both by the bar and the public. He is a barrister of over twelve years' standing. At one period of his career he served as a Chief Judge in the Junagadh State; so he has already got some judicial experience. He commands a fair amount of police court practice so he is well acquainted with the work he is called upon to do. The great service which he rendered to the public in connection with the exposure of the frauds of the Deccan Banking Corporation is still fresh in the mind of every body. He is a member of our Municipal Corporation.

The "Gujerati observes:" Mr. Cursandas has had professional experience in the Small, Cause Court of Bombay, the Presidency Magistrates Courts and on the Original Side of the High Court for the last twelve years. Besides, he was Chief Judge of the SupremeCourt a Junagadh for more than a year. The appointment now conferred upon him is for the present an acting appointment which is to last for the next six months. Mr. Cursandas, we are sure, would himself like to be judged by his work rather than by premature praises sung in anticipation of his success on the Magisterial Bench. He doubtless realises the responsibility of his new position, and we would leave it to him to justify the appointment by his courteous and dignified bearing for which he is well known, and the quality of his judicial work which, by virtue of his twelve years' experience at the bar, he many fairly be expected to do to the satisfaction of the public as well as Government.

"ENGINEERING" says:—A Coal Company in India, working in the Godavery District, has discovered a large deposit of graphite. The property is to be vigorously worked, and an output of 100 tons a month is expected very soon. An expert mineralogist from Cornwall is now on his way to India to superintend the working of the property, which is also believed to contain pigs and other minerals.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent writing on March 18, says:—Bajee, Jamal, Karimkhan and Mahomed, all Mahomedan Memons, were placed before Rao Bahadur Pranlal Harkisandas, First Class Magistrate of Modasa, on a charge of having in their possession contraband opium of the value of Rs. 54. The facts of the case for the prosecution showed that Mr. S.J. Taleyarkhan, Inspector of the Abkari Department, got information that the accused No. 1 had been for a long time carrying on illegal traffic in opium along with some other people. Mr. Taleyarkhan at once went to Modasa, where the accused, it is alleged, were dealing in opium. The accused, it is said, were negotiating with some persons to sell a quantity of opium in a field near the town of Modasa. There they were arrested by the Inspector with the opium and the weighing instruments, which were lying near the accused. The question to be determined by the Court was, which of the accused had the possession of the opium? The evidence upon that point was found not satisfactory and the accused were therefore discharged. An appeal against this order was preferred by Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, the Assistant Commissioner of Customs, before the District Magistrate, Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., after going through the papers ordered a re-trial of the case before Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate. After examining the witnesses the City Magistrate met with the same difficulties which confronted Mr. Pranlal during the first trial as regards the possession of the opium. Mr. Dadabhai, the Magistrate, therefore, discharged the accused Nos. 3 and 4 and examined Mahomed No. 4 as a Court's witness. The examination of this accused threw considerable light upon the whole case, which resulted in the conviction of accused Nos. 1 and 2. But No. 1 being an old offender, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, while No. 2 got three months only. The value of the opium was awarded to the Inspector for skilfully detecting the offence.

Mr. Alfred Nundy, Barrister-at-Law, and Under-Secretary of the National Indian Congress, was here last week to confer with Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai and other friends of the Congress on important questions of the day. It is said that he received for the Congress fund Rs. 2,000 as the quota of contribution from Ahmedabad.

The appointment of Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhiraj ram, C. E., by Mr. P. J. Mead, the Collector, as the President of the local Municipality has met the approval of His Excellency in Council. Mr. Himatlal will take charge of his present post from the 1st of April. Formerly he had been in the Public Works Department of Ahmedabad, where after serving for thirty-five years he retired on pension. After leaving Government service he was given an appointment in the Bombay City Improvement Trust on a salary of Rs. 800. Long before this Mr. Himatlal had been offered the presidentship by Mr. Gibb, I. C. S., but the authorities of the City Improvement Trust could not dispense with his services at the time. He was then retained in the service and given Rs. 1,000 per month. He is known to be a very honest, hard-working and sincere Government servant. His term of office in the City Trust expires in the month of December next, but as he is now anxious to stay in his native city, owing to his continued ill-health, he has accepted the present post.

The prize exhibition of the successful students of the Ahmedabad Mission High School took place in the compound of the Institution on Friday last, when Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwood presided. Mrs. Birdwood distributed the prizes to the students after which a report of the Institution was read by Mr. J. Ghose, M. A., the Head Master. The Colonel then gave a short address to the students and congratulated the Principal, Rev. Dr. Steele, D. D., and the Staff on the excellent progress made by the students under their charge.

Mr. E. Maconachie, I.C.S., took charge of his appointment as Collector of this District on Saturday last. Mr. P. J. Mead is not going to the Bombay Secretariat as Under-Secretary, but will remain here as Assistant Collector until the beginning of the rainy season, owing to the partial famine that has overtaken some parts of this district.

The total city mortality during the week ending 15th inst. was 264. Of this fever still claimed the highest number, viz., 205. Only fifteen persons died from starvation and seventeen from respiratory diseases. Thirty-seven births were registered during the same week.

FAMINE.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	793	3009	3805
Bombay	140097	38114	178211
Central Provinces	Figures not reported		
Total British Provinces ..	140893	41123	182016
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	502	502
Central India States	2942	707	3649
Hyderabad	1632	766	2398
Baroda	12470	4387	16857
Bombay Native States.. ...	16131	1682	18016
Total Native States ...	33578	7844	41422
Grand Total ..	174471	48967	223438

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	917	3009	3926	+ 121
Bombay	137656	38756	176412	— 1799
Central Provinces	615	7	652	+ 652
Total British Provinces ...	139218	41772	180990	— 1026
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	298	298	— 4
Central India States	2666	40	2306	— 1443
Hyderabad	1632	766	2398	..
Baroda	12593	4443	17036	+ 82
Bombay Native States ...	15718	1677	17395	— 621
Total Native States ...	32209	7227	39436	— 1985
Grand Total ...	161201	51125	220126	— 3012

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

217-99—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Ramanand and another vs Tae B S and C I R Co—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

573-99—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhundas Soonderdas vs Bai Ramkuvar and others—Smetham B and N and Edgelow G and W. Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

572-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kailianjee—M D and J.
588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B & N and P G S and M.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.
635-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdool Latiff bin Shaikh M Yusuf—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakurdas and Co and In person.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Hajee Mehdi Malik vs Reubin David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co. For postponement.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
339-00—Mathubai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
512-00—Daphtari and F—Malookchand Poonjaram and others vs Magan Tarachand—Sorabjee and J.
641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolseebai widow—Jamsetjee and R.
803-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Majow and others vs Maneckji Hormusji Majoo and other—Bicknell M and M.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—March 19.

10 p.m.	75·1

WEDNESDAY—March 20.

8 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	83·9
2 p.m.	85·9
5 p.m.	84·2

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

WITH each increase of Webster's fame as a lawyer and an orator, writes Prof. McMaster in the March *Century*, friends and admirers grew more and more urgent that he should once more return to public life. He did, indeed, consent to serve as a Presidential elector, and for ten days sat in the Massachusetts legislature. Many years afterward, in the course of a speech Webster referred to this service, and told his hearers a story quite characteristic of the man. "It so happens," said he "that all the public services which I have rendered in this world, in my day and generation, have been connected with the general government. I think I ought to make one exception. I was ten days a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and I turned my thoughts to the search for some good object in which I could be useful in that position; and after much reflection, I introduced a bill which with the general consent of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, passed into a law and is now a law of the State, which enacts that no man in the State shall catch trout in any other manner than in the old way with an ordinary hook and line.

"This ancient people" writes Bishop Potter of the Japanese, in the March *Century*, "waking with a new life, becomes conscious that neither arms nor battle-ships, nor machinery, neither railways, factories, nor constitutional government, make a great state; because none of them, nor all of them put together, produce that essential righteousness which is the essential strenght of nations as of men. Misconceiving what that is for which the supernatural stands in the Christian religion, the writer whom I have quoted fails to recognize that the supreme power of that religion lies in the fact that it furnishes precisely that for which unknowingly, he asks: a 'teacher of extraordinary gifts' . . . to preach moral truths with a force and authority which belong to true genius—to do this, and infinitely more than this by the spell of a divine Personality that touches and conquers the heart of man to-day even as it did when that spell first broke upon the moral consciousness of men two thousand years ago. For that though as yet it but imperfectly discerns it, the new Japan is waiting. May the day be not long distant when from the lamps that Christian hands have lighted, and still more from the lives that Christian men and women have lived there, it shall see and own its coming Teacher, Saviour, King!"

It is interesting to know what has become of the beautiful pall of gleaming satin which formed the whith centre of the brilliant funeral procession of the late Queen. Concerning it *M. A. P.* says: "It may not be generally known that her late Majestys' funeral pall was buried withtheQueen's remains. The making of this pall is a history in itself. Several firms were applied to, but had to refuss the melancholy order owing to the very short time limit accorded. The School of Art Needlework has Princess Christian as its president, and its workers secured the reversion of an honourable task, which they justly esteemed a great privilege. The Royal pall was made and embroidered by twenty-six ladies, who worked for twenty-one consecutive hours during the whole of one night and for the greater part of the next day. Beside these devoted needlewomen sat a band of helpers, who passed the long hours threading needles and handing food and refreshments to the wearied but faithful workers That the pall should have been left with the little coffin in the sarcophagus at Frongmore seems as fit as that the flowers sent by those nearest and dearest to her should have been placed round the Queen's last resting-place.

Vegetarians and 'quietists, writes the 'Westminster," will no doubt point a moral from the fact that M. Paul Collasson, the famous Parisian hermit, has lived to the age of eighty-one, having for the last twenty-seven years lived exclusively on eggs and bread, supplied to him every third day by an old servant, the only human being he ever suffered to enter that magnificent mansion of his to which he retired early in the seventies. A few days ago the old man exchanged his place for the family vault on the Montmartre, which can hardly be less lonesome than the hermit's earthly dwelling-place in the Rue Galilee. The story of M. Collasson's retirement from the world is a pathetic one. He lived like the average rich Frenchman, in the enjoyment of his great wealth, till 1874. Then his orphaned nephew, a boy of thirteen, was burnt to death at a fancy-dress ball, and from that day to the end of his life the old man remained shut up in his gorgeous palace, pondering, it seems, on the mutability of human affairs.

Breakers of the law are often most ingenious in their excuses. They usually pose as the injured party. This is seldom better done than by a couple of soldiers back on leave who were "pulled" for taking eggs on a protected foreshore. They arranged for a number of sympathisers to be present who supported their argument by obvious approval. Their story was that being back home for a short interval after fighting the enemies of their country—when one of them had killed two Matabeles "to speak to" besides others he might have killed, but did not claim as he wasn't sure if he had shot them—they had gone down on a Sunday morning to get some eggs, as they always used to when they lived at home. That they had been stopped their eggs taken from them and to add injury to insult, were now summoned. "How should they know what laws had been made behind their backs, when they were away at the war?" they asked indignantly. It was almost ingeniously done, and though the printed notices were posted opposite the houses where the men where staying they were not unnaturally let off without a fine—*From "The Results of Wild Bird Protection"* in the "Cornhill Magazine" for March.

That any intimate connection exists butween plum pudding and sulphate of copper may, to the majority of people, appear on the face of it, says "Engineering," inherently improbable, even where a statement to this effect is not at once put down to the distorted fancy of the speaker. Such misgivings, however, are but the product of ignorance, for the connection between the supply of dried fruit from Greece and sulphate of copper is a close one, though the present season is perhaps the first one in which the subject has been dragged from the arena of technology to form the subject-matter of police conversation. Without further parley, we may proceed at once to say that the great failure of the currant crop in Greece this season has been attributed, by those in a position to speak with authority on the matter, to the ill-advised action of the currant growers in stinting the application of sulphate of copper to the plants; this chemical being now used on a large scale for combating the ravages of the "Peronospora" pest. We "(Engineering)" have just used the term ill-advised, though perhaps fals economy would more accurately fit the case; because it was solely owing to the rise in price of the insectide that the failure to use it in sufficient quantity is due, and not to any idea that its application would be considered as superfluous. In conjunction with the rise of price of the metal, the demand for sulphate of copper has largely increased in vine-growing countries. Italy, Spain and Greece are now using large quantities of it for combating certain vine pests, of which the phylloxera is the best known, and probably the most destructive. There is then, adds "Engineering," nothing surprising in the fact that the salt we are discussing has seen a rise from 15*l* per ton to 25*l* at which figure it is quoted to-day.

A German with Count Waldersee in Caina has been writing to a Rnenish newspaper to tell his countryfolk something about the Allied troops there. He would like to fine fault with the Germans, he says, but he can't. They are all right from beginning to end. The Russians come next, and then the French, and he doesn't think badly of the Austrians and Italians. But the English are in a bad way. To begin with they are not English at all. "They are Sikhs, Bengalese, Bombay, and Punjab soldiers; and at first their brown faces, great height and bright eyes make a good impression. But this vanishes when you see them at drill or on the march. They are all pigeon-chested, have crooked legs, and stoop. They all have coughs and a high temperature, and on horseback they are so wrapped up that they look more like Arabian women than warriors. They do nothing but huddle round fires and play English sport games, such as polo. In short, they are of no account as soldiers. One sturdy son of Siberia could take on ten of them." What we want to know is how many a Pomeranian grenadier could take on? A whole regiment, surely. The young man does not like the Japs either. He says they remind him of monkeys and persuade him of the Darwinian theory. They crawl about with their heads ducked between their shoulders and look distrustfully at Europeans. Their greeting is obsequious, but they have taken all the best houses for themselves and turned the Imperial Palace at Tientsin into stables. The German finds it difficult to believe that these ugly little men fought bravely. We have always understood that the Huns were ugly little men; and if the Germans would huddle round a fire with some of those pigeon-chested, coughing people he disposes of so comfortably, he might hear stories of another race of little men called Gourkhas.

Too much has been made of the fact that Trollope was regular in his habits and wrote so many words a day. It is a sign of the crude and unsympathetic character of our literary appreciation that we should be reminded of this fact whenever Trollope is mentioned. He had been trained to task-work and punctual habits, and he found them convenient. Why not? A man's intellect is not necessarily the worse because its working is not dependent on sunshine or rain, on the society he has been frequenting, on the thousand other irrevalent accidents of life. To be able to set them aside does not mean that a man is stupid, but that he is strong. A poet might not be able to do this. But Trollope's method is one of prose; it works with sound knowledge of life on the lines of reason. Imagination was needed too, and, as I contend, he used it in full measure. But it does not follow that because he wrote so many words a day he had not previously thought out what he was going to write. The form of his work was sufficiently pedestrian to allow him to use what his gift of imagination had provided for him at such a time as he chose.—From "Janthony Trollope," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for March."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

EARL ROBERTS has accepted the dedication of Major-General Mackinnon's journal of the City Imperial Volunteers in South Africa. He says he is glad to see that this "interesting record of the corps of which I have the honour to be honorary colonel" is to be published. Mr. Murray will have the book ready on an early date.

MAX O'RELL has written a volume on the attractive subject which he describes as Her Royal Highness Woman. This is a text on which he has spoken brightly from the platform. Here he gives literary expression to all his wit and wisdom on it. Messrs. Chatto are to publish the volume towards the end of the spring.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's monograph on the Duke of Brunswick, father to "Brunswick's fated chieftain" who fell at Waterloo, will appear next week. There is an allusion to him—the man who lost Valmy and Jena, and yet preserved his great reputation—in Lord Rosebery's life of Pitt. Partly it is at the wish of Lord Rosebery and Sir George Treveleyan that Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice is giving us the book. Its contents, save some additions, first appeared as articles in the "Edinburgh Review," and there attracted attention. Messrs. Longman are the publishers.

As will be remembered, Mr. Kipling helped to edit a unique paper at Bloemfontein, following the occupation of that town by Lord Roberts. Mr. Julian Ralph was one of the editors, and now he is engaged upon a book which will give the history and contents of the paper. It had many contributions by Mr. Kipling, Dr. Conan Doyle, Lord Stanley, and other well-known men. These articles will be published here for the first time, and they may form an interesting and entertaining war book. It is announced by Messrs. Pearson, under the title "War's Brighter Side."

The Austrians have a popular novelist, Peter Resegger, who has a very remarkable history. A translation of one of his stories is to be issued by Messrs. Putnam. It is a study of the people who dwell in a great Austrian forest. Resegger was born of forest peasants and led their life until he reached the age of eighteen. Then he became apprenticed to a travelling tailor, and after learning his trade, went to a charity school for two years. From the time he could think at all he had been thinking books, and a little education advanced him to the writing of them. He has written forty novels in thirty years.

Mr. Christie Murray's new novel, The Church of Humanity, will be published by Messrs. Chatto on Thursday. Some inkling of its character is to be obtained from its opening passages:—"This is the history of John Manger, a professional jack pudding who, being inspired by a passion to be of service to mankind, became the founder of a Church. Like all history, it is necessarily selective, and of John Manger's childhood, boyhood, and early manhood it tells nothing save, perhaps, by way of occasional innuendo. We make our first acquaintance with him on a June evening behind the scenes of a travelling canvas theatre where he sits in a clown costume, in company with his employer and a rum bottle."

There is to be a biography of Major-General Sir Murdoch Smith, whose career was, in the main, a long service to science and art. As a young man he took part in the expedition which secured for the British Museum the magnificent sculptures of Halicarnassus and Cnidus. At his own risk and expense he conceived and carried out the adventurous Cyrenaic expedition of 1860-61, which opend a new field to archæological research. Then, while in Persia, he acquired for the Science and Art Department the greater part of the Persian collection now at South Kensington. The son-in-law, Mr. W. K. Dickson, is preparing the biography, which will include interesting letters. Messrs. Blackwood will publish it.

To Herman Melville's Moby Dick, of which Putnam's are issuing an edition Mr. Louis Becke contributes a preface with a touch of autobiography. Many years ago, he tells us, he was super-cargo of a small trading schooner sailing from Apia in Samoa. There came on board one day a sweet, dainty little English lady whom we rough wandering island traders loved and feared as well; and she brought books with her. Of one in three volumes she said, It is called, The Whale, and it is the strangest, wildest and saddest story I have ever read. That was Moby Dick, for originally it had the other title, and it was then Mr. Louis Becke made the acquaintance of Melville's Pacific writings.

To Mr. Becke, and he doubts not to all sailormen, Herman Melville's writings possess a power and fascination that no other sea-writer exercises, Marryat excepted. But take this little appreciation of the American—"He was of the sea; he loved it. Its hardships, its miseries, its starvation, its brutalities, and the grossness and wickedness that everywhere surrounded him in his wanderings through the two Pacifics, held but little place in the mind of a man who, ragged and unkempt as was too often his condition, had a soul as deep and wide and pure as the ocean itself, a soul that for ever lifted him up above all mean and squalid things. How Mr. Becke wishes he could have met Herman Melville!

It was Joseph Thomson who introduced us to that still comparatively unknown African people the Masai. Sir H. H. Johnston has something to say of them and their language in his African writings. Now we are to get, through the Cambridge University Press, a volume which seeks to reduce their tongue to print and grammar. It cannot be a light task to track a wild language down in this way. Mr. Hildegrade Hinde, who has done it, tells us that he lived for two years among the Masai. He learned words, phrases, and sentences directly from them, and without the employment of native interpreters. What one native had said to him he said to another, and so on, thus correcting and recorrecting the words he had originally written.

A new volume by Rolf Boldrewood, In Bad Company and other stories, will appear shortly.—More short stories from Bret Harte! They are entitled Under the Redwoods, and will be published by Messrs. Pearson.—More also from Mr. Frank Stockton. The volume by him which Messrs. Cassell are to publish this month has the title Afield and Afloat. The stories, Mr. Stockton says, are related only by the bonds of love and water.—Then a volume of stories by Mr. Clark Russell and other writers is promised by Messrs. Methuen for immediate publication. They are called Strange Happenings, which no doubt denotes adventure. A novel which has attracted much attention as a serial in the Century is to be published here by Messrs. Macmillan. It is by a new American writer, Miss Bertha Runkle, and is entitled the Helmet of Navarre.

The new issue of the Literary Year Book which has an article by Mr. Anthony Hope, will be ready shortly.—Professor Bonny is to write in Cassell's Century Science Series on Charles Lyell and modern geology.—Mr. Arnold is publishing a book on "Dickens as an Educator, in the International Education Series. It is by Mr. James L. Hughes, a Canadian inspector of schools.—Mr. Frank T. Bullon has collected the papers which he has written in the Spectator for a volume to be published by Messrs. Pearson under the title A Sack of Shakings.—The Rev. R. M. Benson, of the Cowley Mission, Oxford, is publishing with Messrs. Methuen a commentary on Psalm cxix.—There is to be an index to the first ten volumes of the "Annals of Botany," a publication which is edited by Professor Bayley Balfour, of Edinburgh. Dr. Scott, of Kew Gardens, and Professor Farlow, of Harvard. The Oxford University Press will publish the index as they publish the work to which it refers.—Professor J. A. Harrison has edited and annotated for Messrs. Macmillan Corneille's "Nicomede," a tragedy not previously edited in English. The preface contains some sketch of the historic passages from which Corneille drew his material, as well as a critical appreciation.

Quality Corner. By C. L. Antrobus. (Chatto & Windus.) This is not an ordinary story. It is rather a study of country-town life in the North of England, into the daily round of which a mysterious element has been introduced by the arrival of a Dr. Cassilis. He has bought a practice and taken No. 1 Quality Corner, a group of houses round which the interest of the story centres. Another stranger is staying at No. 4, and between him and Dr. Cassilis arises a tacit enmity and rivalry which causes the eventual catastrophe. Our authoress is evidently familiar with the townsfolk and the neighbouring farmers are drawn with an accuracy and breadth which remind us of George Eliot; and there is plenty of humour. Despite its cleverness, it is not a book that grips the reader. The incessant harping on eccentricities of character becomes rather tedious. Mr. Basset with his theories of scents, and his adopted daughter with her strange mysticism rather exhaust us and there is a certain accent of mannerism in the descriptions of dawn and night, with their scents colours, and sounds; the descriptions is always good, but rather too elebabote. Still it is a book that deserves careful reading,

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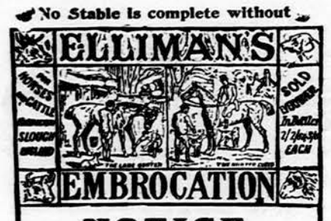
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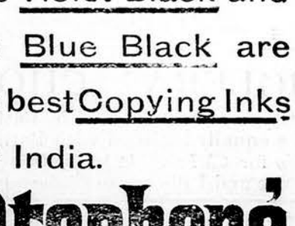
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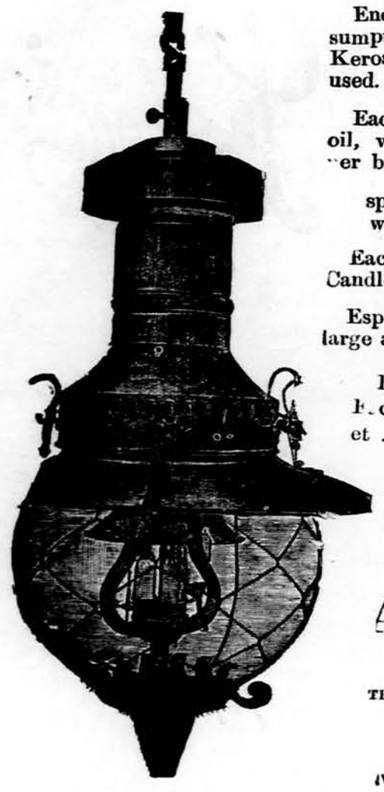
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LATEST NOVELTIES.

ENGLISH MADE SILVER WARE.



Cloth Brush, Rs. 12.



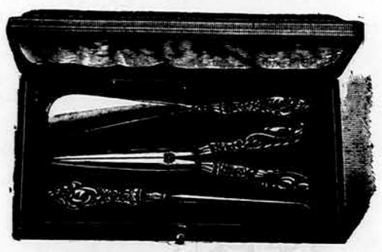
Hair Pin Box, Rs. 18.



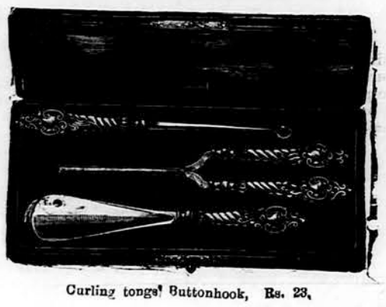
Hair Pin Box, Rs. 28.



Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.



Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.



Curling tongs Buttonhook, Rs. 23.



Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.



Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.



Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.



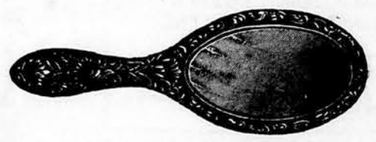
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.



Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.



Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.



Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.



Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.



Silver and Plush Back Mirror, Rs. 24.



Silver Toilet Bottle, Rs. 15.



Ink Stand Rs. 75.

Manicure Set, Rs. 21



Manicure Set, Rs. 21.



Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 46.



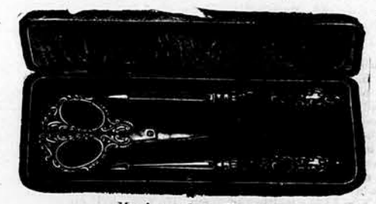
Pair Silver Toilet Bottles in case, Rs. 35.



Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25



Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25



Manicure Set, Rs. 21.



Manicure Set, Rs. 83.



Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Paris Exhibition, 1900 British Awards.

The ONLY Grand Prix for Toilet Soap

The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only one awarded *solely* for Toilet Soap was gained by

Pears

Again, at the 1900 Exhibition at Paris,

The Highest Award obtainable for anything

is the GRAND PRIX, and that also has been awarded to Messrs. Pears, and is the *only one* allotted in Great Britain for Toilet Soap.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

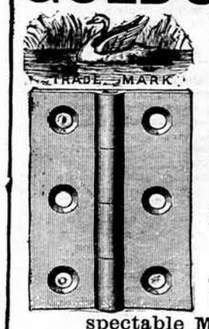
This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent**



It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.**

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